

**THE TIMES**  
1785-1985  
**Tomorrow**

**Fiddling for Britain**  
Do tax dodgers hinder or help the nation's economy?  
**Dress of the Year**  
Bruce Oldfield wins an accolade from Suzy Menkes  
**Sheltered lives**  
Digby Anderson on the conspiracy to treat consumers as children  
**Latest score**  
Rugby's John Player Cup: draw for the third round

## Portfolio

There was no winner of Saturday's £20,000 weekly prize in *The Times* Portfolio competition, which means that next Saturday's weekly prize is doubled to £40,000.

Two winners shared the £4,000 daily prize: Mrs Jennifer M. Hinchliff of Penistone, South Yorkshire, and Mrs Jenny Conway, of Isleworth, Middlesex, each receive £2,000. Today's Portfolio list, page 16; rules and how to play, back page Information Service.

## Time-bomb of rotting homes

Nearly one in four homes in London is unfit, according to a report published today.

SHAC, the London Housing Aid Centre, says that the Government is "sitting on a time-bomb" by ignoring the capital's housing problems.

## Tin firms face £400m losses

Tin traders on the London Metal Exchange face losses of up to £400 million because the market's buffer stock has run out of funds. Trading is expected to be suspended until at least Thursday.

## M4 coach crash

At least one person died and several people were injured last night when a coach carrying girls from a drum majorette band was involved in a collision with a car and a motor cycle on the M4.

## Royal walkabout

The Prince and Princess of Wales began their Australian tour with an unscheduled 15-minute walkabout at Melbourne airport.

## Chess battle

The 20th game of the world chess championship in Moscow ended in a draw after 86 moves.

## 1787 claret

Christie's will auction on November 6 a bottle of 1787 Chateau-Lafite bearing the initials of the US President Thomas Jefferson.

## Soviet target

The Soviet Union is aiming to double economic output by the year 2000 under a national programme unveiled by Mr Gorbachev.

## Rugby crisis

Some English rugby clubs could be forced to close, merge or share their grounds because of crippling rates or rents, described by one official as "scandalous".

## Classic Lloyd

Chris Lloyd beat Manuela Maleeva in straight sets to win the Pretty Polly Classic tennis tournament at Brighton.

Leader page 13  
Letters: On Unesco, from Mr James Porter, and others; lodgings, from Mrs Elizabeth Filkin.

Leading articles: The drugs trade: Museum charges; South Korea.

Features, pages 10-12  
Arms cut challenge to Moscow; fighting back against militant education; public attitudes to the black economy. Monday page: the maharani opposing Gandhi.

Obituary page 14  
Mr John Burrell, Mr Justice Leo Baron, General Xu Shiyu.

Home News	2-4	Events	28
Overseas	4-8	Parliament	14
Arts	14	Press Bonds	28
Religion	15	Religion	14
Arts	8	Sale Room	14
Bridge	16-19	Science	19-22
Business	5	Sport	27
Chess	14	TV & Radio	27
Court	14	Theatre, etc	27
Crosswords	10, 28	Weather	27
Daily	12		

## NUT vote setback brightens hope for pay settlement

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

A breakthrough in the nine-month teachers' pay dispute is in sight because this week the National Union of Teachers' majority on the Burnham pay negotiating body is to be removed. Prospects for a settlement have not looked as good since July.

Two of the smaller teachers' unions have had talks in the past few days to decide on tactics once the NUT loses its overall majority. The second biggest union, the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, and the National Association of Head Teachers now have a loose working alliance. They are believed to favour setting sooner rather than later and to want to lower their sights on a settlement figure.

"Failure to lower sights is going to mean that we are in for further unproductive months of strikes, of examinations being hit and trench warfare which will alienate parents and public more than they are already," Mr David Hart, general secretary of the NAHT, said. "That will put us as far away as ever from negotiating a new salary structure and teachers' contract."

"I think that both our organizations recognize that there is much to be said for settling this year on a realistic basis having regard to local authority resources and central government's position."

The NAS/UWT's keenness to reach a settlement was confirmed last night by Mr Len Cooper, its treasurer. He said that its 127,000 members would not join in strikes or protest

Teachers' union representation			
	Membership	Burnham votes	Proposed Burnham votes
ASSTA	64,636	4	4
NAS/UWT	115,611	7	7
NUT	216,138	16	13
Prof Ass of Teachers	21,280	1	1
NAHT	19,952	2	2
Sec Heads Ass	3,939	1	1

is no doubt that a change in the teachers' panel will lead to a lowering of sights on a settlement figure.

Sir Keith is expected to announce on Friday that he is removing the overall majority of the NUT, the largest teachers' union, because of its dwindling membership.

The union has lost 34,000 members in the past five years, partly because of declining teacher numbers. Sir Keith's proposal is to cut the NUT's votes on Burnham to 13 and leave the other unions with 15.

Until now the NUT has been able to block progress in the pay dispute, and to scupper plans for a new contract and salary structure by virtue of its majority.

It rejected outright the last pay offer and made talks impossible by insisting on its four principles as a pre-condition for negotiations. Those included a commitment to long-term restoration of 1974 Houghton levels of pay.

Mr Hart recognized that the NUT would shout "sell-out" at any union that settled for less than an end-of-the-year figure of 10 per cent. "At the end of the day the teachers' organizations have got to bite the bullet and screw up their courage to recommend a settlement which might result in them being sniped at by the NUT for selling the profession short."

Mr Giles Radice, Labour's education spokesman, has written to Sir Keith urging him to set up an independent inquiry into teachers' pay.

Strike-hit schools, page 2



Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, with his wife, Judy, and their daughter, Jessica Stephanie, aged 11 weeks, who was christened yesterday.

## US bases seen as Tory poll winner

By Our Political Reporter

The Conservative Party is preparing to fight the next general election on a charge that the return of a Labour government would break up Nato.

With probably at least two years to go before the election, Conservative strategists have decided that Labour's defence policy, which is unlikely to be sharply modified, could lose the party as many votes as its divisions over defence were held to have done in 1983.

Senior ministers are convinced, and they believe that the electorate will be equally convinced that if Labour were to implement its commitment to force the United States to remove all its nuclear bases and weapons from British soil and waters, the American would leave Britain altogether and take their conventional weapon with them also.

The assertions of Labour politicians that the Americans would not be perceived by the public as realistic ministers believe. Moreover, they expect that Labour leaders would be told by the Americans in private before the election that the American forces would leave.

Ministers have therefore decided that while in 1983 they were able to exploit Labour's divisions on the issue, next time the policy itself will be vulnerable.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, and their colleagues are preparing to challenge Labour to answer the question: where should the Americans go? Should they resite their nuclear weapons on the Continent, or should they take them home?

If Labour answers that they should go to the Continent it will be acknowledging that Britain wants American protection but is not prepared to offer the facilities to provide it. If Labour says the weapons should be taken home it will be saying that it is prepared to see Britain undefended by nuclear weapons. In either case could Nato in its present form survive, it will be argued.

Shadow ministers who have moved towards Mr Neil Kinnock, a long-time unilateralist, say that Labour's non-nuclear defence policy, approved by the 1984 annual conference, is the firmest restatement of Labour's commitment to Nato for decades. But the forced closure of American bases will be portrayed by the Government as incompatible with firm support for Nato.

That the centre-right dominated Shadow Cabinet, including Mr Denis Healey, has come round to accepting the policy in deference to Mr Kinnock and the need for a settled policy is seen as helping rather than hindering the Tory assault on Labour. "Healey's position is a

Continued on page 2, col 6

## Majority approve of tax evasion

By Sarah Hogg, Economics Editor

Only one adult in three thinks it is wrong to dodge tax, but two in three think it is wrong to cheat the social security office or employers, according to an opinion poll carried out for *The Times* by Market & Opinion Research International.

The poll pinpoints different attitudes among young and old to the "black economy", with far fewer of the under-25s thinking various kinds of fiddles are wrong.

Some 2,058 people aged 15 and over were interviewed in early October by Mori and asked whether they thought it "morally wrong" to evade tax themselves, allow other people to evade it, work while drawing unemployment benefit or cheat on their employers.

Only 35 per cent thought it wrong to accept cash in order to keep some earnings free of VAT or income tax, but 67 per cent thought it morally wrong to earn money while receiving unemployment benefit without telling the social security office.

Nearly three-quarters - 72 per cent - thought it wrong to take things home from work without paying for them, though only 36 per cent thought it wrong to use an employer's telephone without permission.

However, among those aged 15 to 24, only a bare majority - 51 per cent - thought working and drawing unemployment money wrong, while 84 per cent of those over 65 disapproved. Only 22 per cent of the under-25s thought it wrong to keep some earnings tax-free, compared with 49 per cent of the over-65s.

Asked whether they personally knew somebody who did any of these things, 32 per cent said they knew someone who earned money while drawing unemployment benefit, though only 3 per cent were prepared to admit having done so themselves.

Some 41 per cent of the young said they knew someone who had "worked and drawn" dole money, and 7 per cent said they had done so themselves.

Ten per cent of those polled said they had taken things home from work without paying for them.

Details, page 10

## Left backs peace moves over NUM funds

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, will today face renewed pressure from left and right wing members of his executive to reach an accommodation with the courts in order to regain control of the union's £8 million assets.

The unusual alliance between left and right is expected to emerge at a meeting of the executive this morning and possibly later at a special delegate conference held in London to discuss what action the union can take to win the reinstatement of members dismissed during the 12-month strike.

Some left-wingers are urging that the conference take the opportunity to reverse previous decisions not to co-operate with the receiver who controls NUM funds or accept court rulings that the strike was unofficial.

Mr Scargill has said that his ability to co-operate with the receiver, Mr Michael Arnold or impose a contempt of court judgment for continuing to describe the strike as official, is restricted because he is only carrying out union policy.

Several executive members who have been among Mr Scargill's strongest supporters are now arguing that the policy needs to be changed. Support for immediate action to lift the courts' control of NUM funds is expected from the Scottish, Yorkshire and South Wales coalfields.

Meanwhile, the breakaway Union of Democratic Mineworkers said it was "not happy" with a coal board pay offer thought to be worth 6 per cent.

## Backbenchers pledge support for Howe against Treasury

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

In a similar dispute last year almost 70 Conservative MPs rebelled against cuts in the Foreign Office budget and, in an unprecedented move, all the officers of the backbench foreign affairs committee withheld backing for the Government.

The officers are likely to offer full support to Sir Geoffrey tomorrow night when they meet him for a regular discussion at the Commons.

Sir Geoffrey has proposed an increase of about 5 per cent and this maintain this year's figure in real terms. It would also allow an additional sum for the "real" cut this year. The £1,130m overall figure for this year was only a 3 per cent increase in cash terms and meant a real reduction in the aid programme's value.

Mr Andrew Mackay, joint secretary of the Tory foreign affairs committee, said yesterday that he and other MPs would be appalled if there was a cut in the budget this year. "I hope Sir Geoffrey fights his corner. He will have full backing."

After a year which has seen such a large response to the efforts of the Live Aid and other appeals to help the famine-stricken areas of Africa, MPs believe that it would be politically disastrous to make cuts.

Mr Michael Latham, Conservative MP for Rutland and Melton, said that, as reported, the Treasury was proposing a cut in overseas aid and resisting the demand of Mr Kenneth Baker, the Secretary of State for the Environment, for more money for housing improvement, it was out of touch with public opinion, including much grassroots Conservative opinion.

## Sinn Fein looks south to Dail

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The political wing of the Provisional IRA is expected to move towards contesting parliamentary elections in the Irish Republic when its annual conference meets in Dublin next weekend.

The controversial issue of registering Provisional Sinn Fein as a political party in the south will renew suspicion among older Republicans that the movement is inexorably drifting towards abandoning its belief that partitionist parliaments, in both Belfast and Dublin, are illegitimate.

Registering would be a first step towards contesting seats for

contesting seats for the Dail for tactical and political reasons, he insists that any candidate would do so on an "absenteeist platform" and would not take a seat if elected. Despite his denial, there are those in nationalist circles who believe he will run, perhaps in a border constituency.

Several motions at next weekend's conference call for a review of the party's attitude towards abstention. There are also a number of motions urging Sinn Fein not to consider contesting elections in the Republic.

Anglo-Irish talks, page 2

## Pretoria to recruit 11,000 more police

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Five more blacks were shot dead at the weekend by South African police in continuing Eastern and Western Cape unrest as it was announced that the police force is to be increased by 11,000 men, or 25 per cent, in the next 17 months.

The force at present numbers about 45,000 men, half white and half black. The Chief Deputy Commissioner of Police (Personnel), Major-General Spamer van Rensburg, said that attacks on black policemen in the past year had not deterred blacks from applying to join the force.

Two black men were killed in the Zwijds township near Port Elizabeth on Saturday night when the police used shotguns against what they said were stone-throwing youths. A third was shot dead in Langsa, near Cape Town. The other deaths were in Guguletu, adjacent to Langsa, and Beaufort West, some 250 miles to the north-east.

An uneasy lull in the violence was reported from most of the Cape Town area, where the state of emergency already in force in parts of the Eastern Cape and the Johannesburg region since July 21 was extended from midnight on Friday.

An estimated 7 million people, 21 per cent of the population, are now living under the state of emergency.

Violent clashes between police and demonstrators in both African and Coloured townships around Cape Town have continued almost unabated since August sometimes

Continued on back page, col 1

## Gunmen tear priceless paintings from museum walls

From Susan MacDonald, Paris

"They knew the layout of the museum perfectly, and knew exactly what they wanted," said an attendant.

The full value of the stolen paintings is unestimable, but *Impression Soleil Levant* was valued by the museum's curator, the painter Yves Brayer, at "at least 100 million francs" (£8.3 million).

This is considered a low valuation for one of Monet's most famous works, painted in 1872. He exhibited it first in 1874 and drew criticism of it as a mere impression gave rise to the name "Impressionist".

The Marmottan Museum, an elegant town house facing a spacious square in the 16th arrondissement near the Bois de Boulogne, was originally the home of Paul Marmottan, art historian and specialist in the First Empire era. It now contains a collection of about 50 Monet paintings, as well as Empire-style furniture and objets d'art.

The museum's alarm system, linked to a police station near by, was not switched on at the

time. According to an attendant, the system is not connected when the museum is open because it might inadvertently be triggered by visitors.

The robbery was completed within the space of about five minutes, and the thieves were able to walk in and out through the front door carrying the stolen paintings without difficulty.

The full list of the stolen paintings is: *By Monet: Impression Soleil Levant, Camille Monet et sa cousine sur la plage at Trouville, Portrait of Jean Monet, Portrait of a Woman, Portrait of a Child, Champ de Tulips en Hollande.*

By Auguste Renoir: *Baginnes, Portrait of Monet, By Berthe Morisot: Jeanne Fille au Bal, By Naruse: Portrait of Monet.*

● Melbourne (Reuters) - Five raiders held a businessman and his family at gunpoint to steal opals, gold and antiques worth more than £10 million from a country house near Melbourne at the weekend.

## Six years ago he thought he'd grown out of his push-chair



David has muscular dystrophy. In its severest form, this cruel, muscle-wasting disease is fatal. Affecting little boys, it impairs their progress the moment they start to walk. In their teens, it halts it altogether. What a waste.

**MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY**  
35 Macaulay Road, London SW4 0QP. Reg. Charity No. 205395.







# Government urged to act on 'time bomb' of London's rotting homes

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

The Government is "sitting on a time bomb" by ignoring London's housing problems, according to a report published today by SHAC, the London Housing Aid Centre.

It says there is a shortage of more than 100,000 homes nearly 25,000 families are homeless and up to 18,000 people are living in bed and breakfast accommodation. The report adds that nearly one in four homes in the capital is unfit, lacking amenities or in serious disrepair. Much of the stock is reaching the end of its useful life without large-scale expenditure on improvements.

The figures are further evidence of the deteriorating housing situation in many parts of the country, which the Government now has before it through the Department of the Environment's recently completed survey. The embarrassing picture it draws has led to strained relations between the Department and the Treasury over spending plans, leaving the survey unpublished.

One example in SHAC's report refers to Camden, where officials earlier this month told the council that it might have to provide bed and breakfast hotel

## Pensioners brave cold in benefits protest

By Alan Hamilton

Five thousand pensioners braved a sharp autumn afternoon yesterday to rally in Trafalgar Square against the proposals of Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, to make substantial changes in social security payments.

Mr Norman Willis, general secretary of the TUC, which organised the rally and drew supporters from all over the country, told his audience that if the Government had its way, the next stage would be the destruction of other benefits. Mr Fowler's central proposal was for the abolition of the state earnings-related pension (SERPS).

From a platform at the base of Nelson's Column, beneath a banner declaring: "You need the welfare state - now it needs you", Mr Willis said that opposition to the proposals had come not only from the TUC and pensioners' organizations, but from local authorities, employers and the business community.

"For a change, the Government should listen to and act on the views of others, even though they are contrary to its own."

"The Government has shamefully tried to con us with this charade of a review. But the review is primarily about cuts. The jargon of the review, simplification, targeting, individual responsibility, cannot conceal this simple fact", Mr Willis said.

"Larking in academic publications are plenty of plans for even more privatization, even more means-testing in anybody's language, the demolition of our present pensions and benefits system."

Mr Willis urged pensioners to approach their MPs and to write to Mr Fowler, and promised further publicity with a TUC "benefits week" in early December.

## YOU NEED THE WELFARE STATE



## NOW IT NEEDS YOU

Miss Penny Hawkins, from Portsmouth, at the demonstration (Photograph: Chris Harris).

The rally attracted only a fraction of the numbers who turned out in London in support of CND on Saturday. An estimated 100,000 people took part in the movement's first big rally in London since cruise missiles arrived in Britain.

The Government's proposals for reforming social security fail to abolish the poverty and unemployment trap and may well make them worse for the single and childless, according to academics from the City University Business School (Nicholas Timmins writes).

Professor Michael Beenstock and Mr Michael Parker, writing in the right-wing journal *Economic Affairs*, say that the Green Paper proposals are "a step in the right direction" for low-paid families.

But families could still find themselves losing 80p or 90p of each extra £1 they earn.

Cruise petition, page 4  
Leading article, page 13

## Vaccination campaign gets Royal backing

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The Prince and Princess of Wales have backed the Government's campaign to encourage whooping cough vaccination by disclosing that their children have been vaccinated.

With a new epidemic due this winter in the four-year cycle of whooping cough, and with 700 deaths and cases running at 700 a week, the royal couple have said they decided the risks of vaccination were very small compared with the benefits.

In an introduction to a British Medical Association booklet *You and Your Baby* published today, they say: "Like many other parents we have been concerned about reports of side-effects from the immunization of children to protect them from infections such as whooping cough, tetanus, diphtheria and polio."

"Before having our two sons immunized we considered the information available and also medical advice from several quarters. We eventually decided that the benefits outweighed the very small risks."

Prince William and Prince Henry have been immunized against whooping cough, tetanus, diphtheria, polio and measles.

Whooping cough vaccinations fell in the 1970s after evidence that they can cause brain damage. The risk is put at about 1 in 100,000 but may be lower, according to the BMA booklet. The disease itself can cause brain damage, permanent lung damage or death.

## Prince's help for Handsworth

The Prince instigated the creation of a scheme to train jobless blacks immediately after the Handsworth riot, it was disclosed yesterday.

A representative of the Prince was in Handsworth talking to community leaders on the Friday after the riots on Monday September 9. Mr Harold Hayward, director of the Prince's Trust Fund, toured the riot area.

Mr Bert Carless, a labour member of Birmingham City Council, said: "Prince Charles sent Mr Hayward because of his great concern. Mr Hayward was anxious to find out what the trust could do to help."

Mr Carless said that ideas put forward at the meeting to help the community were still being discussed.

Royal tour, page 7

## Ash wants a ban on all tobacco promotions

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

The tobacco industry is making a nonsense of the voluntary agreement restricting tobacco advertising and sports sponsorship, and any new agreement must be the last, Action on Smoking and Health (ASH) has told the Government. The pressure group calls for an eventual ban on all tobacco promotion.

"Cigarette advertising is now substantially out of control", Ash says. Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, it points to promotional events such as the Peter Stuyvesant Air Show, the Marlboro Road Show and the move by tobacco companies into selling adventure holidays, leisure wear and other goods bearing brand names, which escape present advertising codes.

Any new code must include much tougher health warnings, Ash says in a submission to the Government.

The public is accusing the Department of Health of "exaggeration and double standards", Ash says. The Government's stand against heroin is contrasted with its willingness to negotiate over the advertising of tobacco, which kills one in four of those who smoke 20 cigarettes a day or more.

Ash, which is partly government-funded, says that with the advertising and sports sponsorship agreements being renegotiated this autumn any new agreement must last only 12-18 months and must be followed by legislation to ban all tobacco promotion.

"The tobacco industry... can find seemingly endless loopholes in the existing provisions and is able, through highly professional promotional methods, to continue encouraging children to smoke and to prevent existing smokers from accepting at face value vital health information which would help them give up their habit."

## Day divorce

Sir Robin Day, age 62, and his Australian wife, Katherine, are divorcing after 20 years of marriage. The broadcaster's petition appears in the list of undefended suits for hearing in the London Divorce Court. The couple, who have been separated for two years, have two sons.

## Crackdown on holiday switches

From Derek Harris, Industrial Editor, Sorrento

Holidaymakers are to get more protection from tour operators making late changes in flights, hotels and resorts under a tougher code of conduct agreed by the Association of British Travel Agents (Abta).

The code was announced yesterday as more than 3,000 delegates gathered for Abta's annual conference amid worries about next summer's escalating price war among tour operators. Medium-size tour operators thought to be at risk and travel agents could also be affected as they work on fixed commissions.

Abta has toughened its rules on late holiday switches after growing protests this summer about the many last-minute changes, known in the trade as consolidations, inflicted on holidaymakers. Some were switched from one resort to another and departure times were altered, sometimes by many hours, after flights were cancelled because bookings were down.

The Office of Fair Trading, which has been investigating the protests, has welcomed the new code Abta said.

The code, described by Mr Eric Sutherland, Abta president, as an historic milestone, prohibits any material change in holiday arrangements less than 14 days before departure.

Operators will also have to pay compensation if there is a material alteration in a holiday after the date when the full balance of a holiday payment becomes due, usually about eight weeks before departure. Each tour operator will be expected to set out a scale of payments in its booking conditions.

Abta's expectations is that competitive pressures will mean

## Blackpool mecca for tourists

Visitors to Britain's heritage and leisure attractions rose by 4 per cent to a record 241 million last year, with Blackpool leisure being the most popular spot, drawing between six and seven million tourists.

According to the British Tourist Authority's annual survey, the British Museum was the most visited institution. The most popular event charging admission was the International Garden Festival in Liverpool which attracted 3.4 million.

According to the authority, visits to historic properties attracted 71 million, museums and galleries 62 million, zoos 19 million and other institutions 89 million.

The top 10s for 1984 were: Properties and gardens: 1. Tower of London (2.34m); 2. Kew Gardens (1.08m); 3. Roman baths and pump room, Bath (931,169); 4. Edinburgh Castle; 5. Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh; 6. Windsor Castle, State apartments; 7. Stonehenge; 8. Warwick Castle; 9. Shakespeare's birthplace, Stratford-upon-Avon; 10. Hampton Court Palace.

Museums and galleries: 1. British Museum (3.2m); 2. Science Museum; 3. National Gallery; 4. Natural History Museum; 5. Jewel House, Tower of London; 6. Victoria and Albert Museum; 7. Tate Gallery; 8. Burrell Collection, Glasgow; 9. Royal Academy; 10. National Railway Museum, York.

Wildlife attractions: London Zoo (1.2m); 2. Chester Zoo (720,000); 3. Chislington Zoo (600,250); 4. Bristol Zoo; 5. Royal Windsor Safari Park; 6. Scarborough Zoo and Marine Land; 7. Edinburgh Zoo; 8. Twycross Zoo; 9. West Midlands Safari Park; 10. Whipsnade Zoo.

Other attractions: 1. Blackpool Pleasure Beach; 2. Madame Tussaud's (2.11m); 3. Alton Towers (1.95m); 4. Braxfield Park, Leicestershire; 5. Wicketed Park, Northants; 6. Thorpe Park, Surrey; 7. Camelot, Lanes; 8. Drayton Manor, Tamworth; 9. Morecambe Pleasure Park; 10. London Planetarium.

Leading article, page 13

## Power boost for Range Rover

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

The Range Rover is getting more power and luxury to give added impetus to its successes around the world. Sales this year are running at record levels in the UK, the main continental markets and Australia.

But the production of a more powerful fuel injected version of the 3.5 litre V8 and a new four-speed automatic gear box suggest that the status-proclaiming Range Rover is being groomed for entry to the huge North American market. A final decision could be announced shortly.

The fuel-injected engine will be available only on the top model, the £18,696 Vogue, which accounts for more than 80 per cent of UK sales. Power is increased from 127 bhp to 165 bhp, giving it a top speed of 107 mph.

The new German made ZF four-speed automatic is available across the range for an extra £997. It will be seen by many Range-Rover enthusiasts as a long overdue and more significant development than fuel injection.

The two-door, five-speed manual Range Rover cost £15,164 and the four-door £16,251.

## Dial a caller to join in phone bingo

Telephone bingo or Ringo, as British Telecom calls it, takes off today in West Midlands. In a novel way to attract more callers in the area, Telecom has put up £60,000 prize money.

Hundreds of thousands of bingo cards have been sent to homes and players, who must be at least 18, have to call a recorded service daily to mark their cards.

Anyone with a full house by Friday has a chance to win £3,000, and by next Sunday a share in another £2,000. Winners dial the operator, and ask for Freephone Ringo.

Telecom reforms, page 4

## Jefferson's 1787 wine surfaces

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

A bottle of 1787 claret with the initials of Thomas Jefferson, third president of the United States, engraved on its side, is to be auctioned by Christie's on December 6.

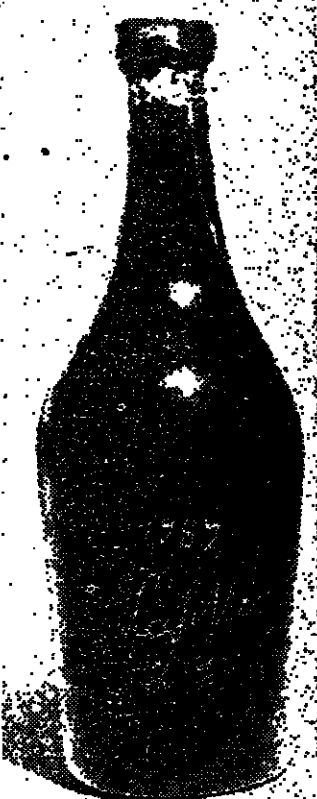
Not only does it contain claret but Chateau Lafite at that. Christie's do not even know what price to talk of: £12,000 is the highest bid ever paid for a bottle of wine in Britain and \$31,000 in America.

While it has long been known that Jefferson was a connoisseur of fine wines, he advised the first five presidents of the United States on their cellars, himself included, it does not appear to be known that any of his wines have survived.

This bottle comes from an extraordinary little cache purchased in Paris by Hardy Rodenstock, the best known collector of old wines, who lives near Wiesbaden in Germany.

He has not told Christie's how he found the wines, or from whom he bought them, but the half dozen or so bottles of Jefferson's claret, Chateau Margaux, Chateau Brane-Mouton, Chateau Mouton-Rothschild and three bottles of Lafite, of which he is sending one for sale.

Two of the bottles have



Thomas Jefferson's Chateau Lafite of 1787

already been opened. In May Mr Rodenstock took a bottle of Jefferson's Yquem back to the

chateau where it was opened and tasted by some of the greatest wine connoisseurs and pronounced very sound. Two weeks ago at a wine tasting in Germany held to raise money for charity, Mr Rodenstock opened a bottle of Jefferson's 1784 Yquem.

Mr Michael Broadbent of Christie's was there and reported with astonishment: "It was faultless."

Jefferson took over from Benjamin Franklin in 1783 as American minister plenipotentiary in France and in May, 1787 he visited Bordeaux and wrote a report on the area, "Of Red Wine," it said, "there are four vineyards of the first quality viz. 1. Chateau Margaux, 2. La Tour de Segur, 3. Houtbrion, 4. Chateau de la Fite."

In July 1790 he wrote from Philadelphia to the Comte de Lar Saluces, proprietor of Yquem, that "because of the quality of the wine in 1787," he would like to order 10 cases of bottles engraved with the monogram "Th. J." 30 cases engraved "G.W." for George Washington and 10 cases engraved "1787 Lafite Th. J."

The latter inscription appears on the Christie's bottle, but it is a mystery what it was doing in Paris. Christie's have checked with their glass experts that both the bottle and the style of wheel-engraving are correct for the period.

## £65m pleasure park could ease Merseyside jobless

By Our Industrial Editor

A £65 million renewal scheme for the faded Victorian resort of New Brighton, across the Mersey from Liverpool, includes a 40-acre seafront theme park and an under-cover water park. At least 1,000 full-time jobs will be created, it is estimated.

The plans, just given outline planning permission by Wirral local authority, aim at opening in about three and a half years. They are being launched at a time when the City is showing increasing nervousness over leisure developments, particularly theme parks. The recent collapse into receivership of the themed Britannia Park near Ilkerton, Derbyshire, has been no help.

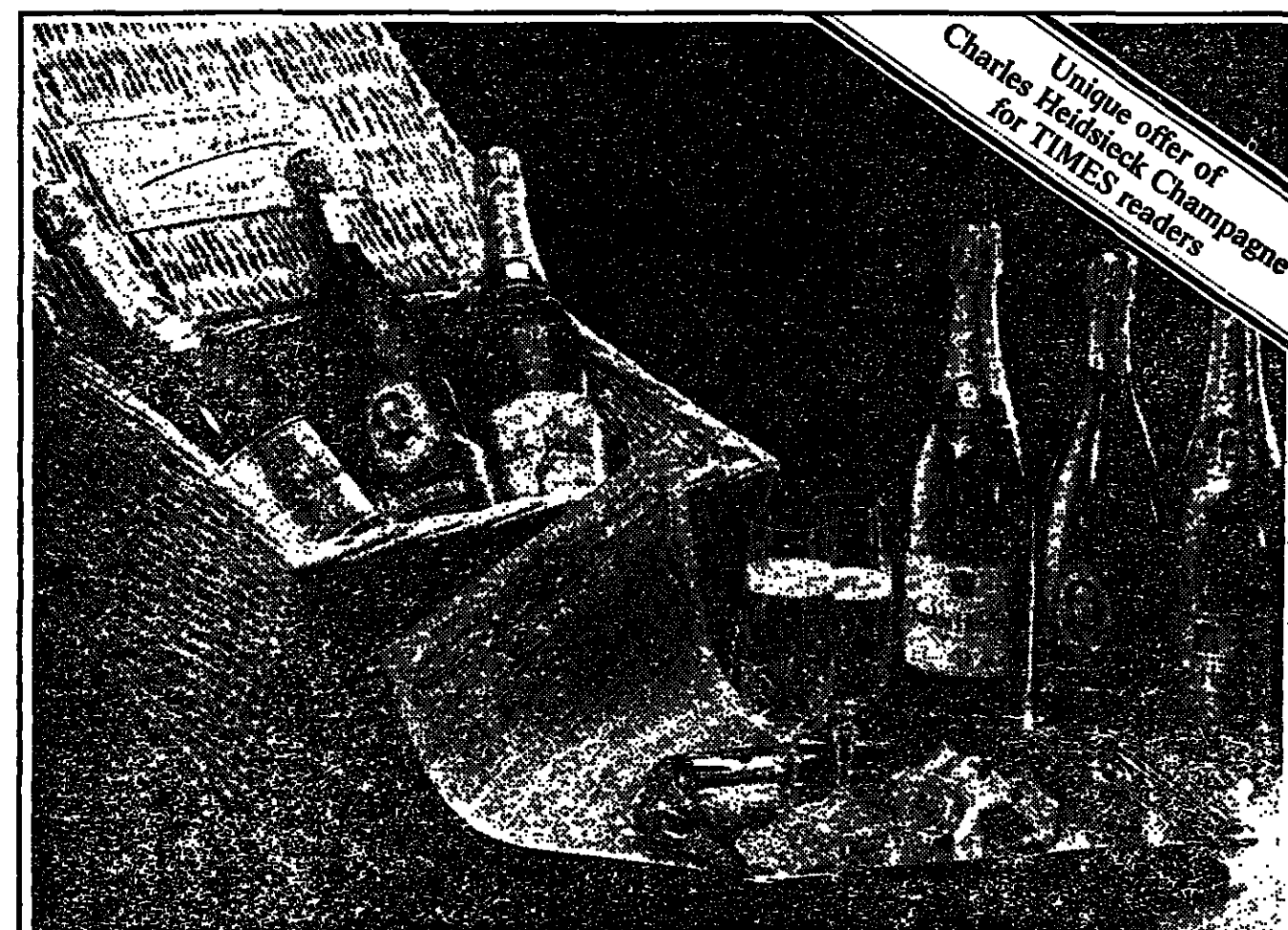
The biggest theme park project, Wonderworld at Corby,

Northampton, is after nearly six months still seeking a big company backer to try to persuade City sources of finance that the plans are worth investment. Wonderworld is a £367 million scheme, with spending in the first phase planned at £243 million.

The New Brighton scheme will be split into a number of development packages, each attracting its own funding, a

method that should enhance the chances of getting schemes off the ground, according to Mr John Anton, the developer behind the scheme. He is managing director of Transworld Leisure and the newly-formed New Brighton Development Company.

EEC grants may be expected and a leading leisure company was showing interest in one £10 million development.



The unique Charles Heidsieck six bottle champagne basket - £89.50

## "Some of the most delicious champagne I have tasted"

David Bedford, Master of Wine

Toast the bicentenary anniversary of the Times with an exclusive six bottle basket of outstanding Charles Heidsieck champagne from The Victoria Wine Company, at a special price of £89.50 per basket.

Founded, like the Times, in 1785 the internationally renowned House of Heidsieck has enjoyed the patronage of royal and noble families over two centuries. As David Bedford M.W. notes, "Charles Heidsieck justifiably has an excellent reputation for producing some of the finest champagnes in Europe. Based in Reims, the capital of the Champagne region, they produce marvellous champagnes of superb quality and elegance."

The Victoria Wine Company invites you to join in the celebrations with two bottles each of

Curve Champagne Charlie 1979 (Champagne Charlie being the nickname given to the irrepressible Charles Heidsieck at the time of the American Civil War), Charles Heidsieck NV Brut and Charles Heidsieck Rosé 1981, specially packed in a wicker presentation basket. To add to the exclusivity of this offer, the Times is enclosing in each basket a reprint of the paper from 1785 (then the Universal Register) which we hope you will agree is a fascinating read.

Should you wish to send a basket to a friend or colleague, please give their address details on a separate sheet of paper.

Only 450 of these unique Charles Heidsieck six bottle champagne baskets are available.

Price of this unrepeatable offer - £89.50 per basket.

The Victoria Wine Company Limited, Registered in England No. 159193, Registered Office: Brook House, Chertsey Road, Woking, Surrey GU21 5BE. Telephone: 04862 5066

POST TO: Times Offer, The Victoria Wine Company, Brook House, Chertsey Road, Woking, Surrey GU21 5BE. OR TELEPHONE Woking (04862) 5066 X 303 OR HAND THIS COUPON INTO ANY VICTORIA WINE SHOP

I wish to order \_\_\_\_\_ basket(s) containing six bottles of outstanding Charles Heidsieck champagne at £89.50 per basket (inc. VAT).

Please tick one box: ☐ Deliver to my local Victoria Wine Shop (see telephone directory) at no extra cost. I will pay when I collect my wine. ☐ Deliver to my home address at an additional £3.00 per basket. I enclose my cheque payable to The Victoria Wine Company Ltd./please debit my Access/Visa/Diners/American Express Account No. (delete as appropriate)

(fill in account number for home delivery only)

MR/MRS/MISS HOME ADDRESS POSTCODE DAYTIME TELEPHONE NUMBER IF COLLECTING FROM SHOP

SIGNATURE (from only 18 years) DATE This offer is open until December 31st 1985. Please allow 28 days for delivery to home address or appointed Victoria Wine Shop as applicable. You will receive a full refund should stocks be exhausted. Offer applies to U.K. Mainland only. You may wish to retain details of your order.



## Marconi, Marie Curie, Gustav Dalén, Henry Ford. Who's the odd one out?

Grazie, Signor Marconi for your radio.  
Merci, Madame Curie for radium.

Thanks, Henry Ford for your motors. Tak, Dr. Gustav Dalén for the Aga cooker.

No, Dr. Dalén is not the odd one out. Yes, he is the only Swede.

He was also, like Guglielmo Marconi and Marie Curie, a Nobel Prize-winning scientist.

You've probably never heard of him, so who was Gustav Dalén? He is the man to whom thousands of seamen owe their lives; because he invented a thing called Dalén's Sun Valve that turns a lightship's lights on by night and puts them out by day, automatically. That's why they gave him the Nobel Prize.

He was the scientist so dedicated to his work that he was blinded in an explosion during one of his experiments, yet he still went on later to complete the experiment.

He was also the man who invented the only cooker in the world that roasts, bakes, boils, steams, simmers, fries, braises, grills, casseroles and toasts, yes toasts (bet you thought an Aga couldn't, didn't you?) perfectly.

More than that, though, what Dr. Dalén did in 1922 was to reinvent the cooker.

He simply couldn't find a cooker in existence to satisfy his exacting scientific standards.

So combining his knowledge of combustion, metallurgy and nutrition with kitchen common sense, he invented the Aga.

Despite the advent of microwaves and fan ovens, there is still nothing in the world that cooks food better than an Aga.

Remembering what a pain it is waiting for the oven to heat up, Gustav Dalén made sure you never have to do that with his Aga. It's ready anytime.

Then, pondering the inscrutable riddle of the boiling-over pan, he came up with a simmering plate big enough to hold three saucepans that won't let them boil over. Ever.

The boiling plate, though, boils a pint of water faster than an electric kettle. It holds three saucepans, too.

More interesting, perhaps, is the fact that our Dr. Dalén just might have been psychic.

Well, can you think of any other cooker that runs throughout the day on cheap rate overnight electricity? Believe us, there isn't one.

To Gustav Dalén, making a cooker run on the principle of stored heat was just the most efficient way to make it. It still is.

But how was he to know the Central Electricity Generating Board would come up with 'night storage' if he wasn't psychic?

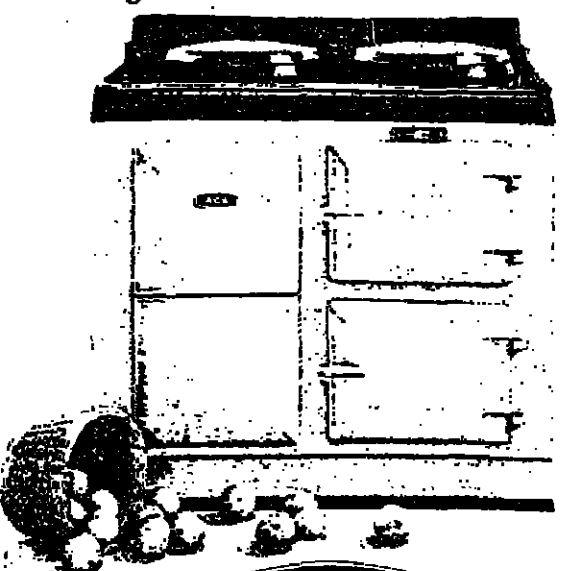
Anyway, since you can now buy an electric Aga (as well as one that runs on natural gas, LPG, oil or solid fuel), it's the only cooker in the world that can run on nothing but off-peak electricity.

Impressed? We thought you might be. If you'd like to see a live Aga, any of our distributors can show you one. Or you can write to us at Aga, Freepost, Ketley, Telford TF1 3BR and we'll tell you all about them.

Oh yes, who is the odd one out? It's Henry Ford. You know him. He's odd because he was no scientist. He was just clever enough to sell cars by the million, saying: "Any colour you like so long as it's black."

Well, you can buy an Aga in green, blue, red, brown, cream, white or even gloriously black vitreous enamel.

Psychic or not, the only really odd thing about Gustav Dalén is that his name wasn't Gustav Aga.



AGA

IT'S A WAY OF LIFE.

## British Telecom changes

# Company is keen to improve links with customer in efficiency drive

Both British Telecom and the Post Office, once part of the same organization, are undergoing substantial change as they modernize their approach to service and make plans to provide their customers with new services. In the first of two articles, Bill Johnston, looks at British Telecom.

A significant improvement in the service provided to Britain's 21 million telephone subscribers will be noted next year, if a thorough reorganization proves successful.

The methods adopted by British Telecom in the past to assess and satisfy customer service, some of which are 50 years old, have been regarded as obsolete and are being replaced by a new system designed, the corporation says, to bring the telephone company closer to its customers and allow more decisions at local level.

The group had been spurred towards the change by the threat of competition in the supply of equipment and services, which will guarantee that the customer of the future will expect more.

The mainstay of the new strategy is replacing the 10 regions and their management structures which controlled the British telephone service for decades, by 30 districts, six in London and the others outside. These districts will have new management teams, be able to respond quickly to customer complaints and have the assistance of a new computer network to keep them informed of every customer's needs and requests. At least that is the theory.

The organizational change which will be completed by next spring is largely inspired by Mr. Valance, one of the favoured candidates to replace the British Telecom chairman, Sir George Jefferson, on his retirement.

Mr. Valance, aged 42, is young by British standards for his position as chief of operations. Two years ago as deputy managing director of Inland Division, he laid the foundations for the new strategy.

Mr. Valance says: "The arguments for change are inescapable. We have to reorganize to survive. There is no room for complacency in our market which may not shortly be opened up to competition. We

have to have the right organization, greater flexibility and speed of reaction to meet that challenge."

The new strategy is also meant to ensure that British Telecom gets a substantial foothold in all areas of telecommunications services. Its rival telephone network, Mercury, owned by Cable & Wireless, is to be the only licensed competitor to British Telecom until 1990.

The promise was made by Government in an attempt to ensure that the embryonic Mercury would not be stillborn. That time is also to British Telecom's advantage and has given it an opportunity to extend its activities in equipment supply, cable television and mobile communications.

The new approach also puts more pressure on BT management at local level. The shareholders of the now privatized British Telecom - about 1.7 million in number - want to know where and how the profits and indeed the losses are made. Mr. Valance says: "By turning areas into profit centres and creating further profit accountable units within areas to match market sectors, we can ensure a more efficient use of our resources and at the same time judge our performance."

"In effect we are now recognizing that a typical area with a turnover of more than £80 million, more than 3,000 employees and 300,000 customers, is a substantial business in its own right."

Being closer to the customer, British Telecom management believes will cure many of the ailments which have plagued the corporation of many of its ageing bureaucratic habits. A network of high street shops to enter to all customer service needs will bring the corporation even nearer the customer. Pilot shops have been set up this year in Southend, Plymouth and Newcastle upon Tyne.

Next week: The Post Office



Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, Prime Minister of Japan, in his role as Supreme Commander of the armed forces, reviewing troops at a military parade near Tokyo.

## French test bigger bomb at Mururoa

Wellington (AFP) - France yesterday conducted its second nuclear test in three days at Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific. New Zealand is to make an official protest.

The acting Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. Geoffrey Palmer, said that the underground blast was three times larger than that recorded on Friday.

A new protest would be lodged with Paris, he said, but he expected the French to set off two more test explosions, following the usual pattern.

The 15-kilotonne blast, the 72nd underground test since France began its programme at Mururoa in 1966, was recorded by New Zealand.

Members of the environmentalist group Greenpeace, which had one of its protest ships sunk by French secret agents, also expressed anger at the test after the arrival in Auckland of the test Greenpeace, which was forced to leave the Mururoa area by generator problems.

French authorities yesterday notified the four crew members of the Greenpeace protest yacht Vega, seized on Thursday, that they were being expelled from French Polynesia and banned from returning.

## Gunmen seize top Salvador aide

San Salvador (AP, Reuters) -

Colonel Omar Napoleón Avalos, the former head of security at El Salvador's presidential palace, was kidnapped on Saturday by heavily armed men as he arrived at his farm east of the capital, according to an official announcement.

Colonel Avalos is currently Director of the Civil Aeronautics Authority. The Army press office said he was seized by about 10 men and taken away in a white pick-up.

The farm is near the town of Cojutepeque, about 20 miles east of San Salvador. No group claimed responsibility for the abduction, which occurred as Colonel Avalos arrived to pay his workers.

President José Napoleón Duarte said Colonel Avalos's abduction showed the left-wing

guerrillas were willing to use "terrorism" to fight El Salvador's US-backed Government.

The kidnapping came two days after Señor Duarte's eldest daughter, Señora Inés Guadalupe Duarte Durán, was released by rebels after six weeks in captivity.

To gain the release of his daughter and 23 municipal officials also kidnapped by the rebels, Señor Duarte agreed to free 21 guerrillas, and give safe passage out of El Salvador to about 100 badly wounded guerrillas.

At the end of negotiations, representatives of the rebels, Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, promised that no more families of government or army officials would be attacked.

## China joins satellite launch contest

Peking (Reuters) - China has

entered the commercial satellite launch business, offering cut-price rates in competition with the US space shuttle and the European Ariane rocket.

launch and recovery of a satellite earlier this month had set the stage for commercial operations.

"We are offering low prices and insurance rates", he said. Mr Li said the latest satellite launch was the seventh successful test of the "Long March 24" rockets.

China reported on Saturday that an experimental scientific satellite launched last Monday to survey the country's land resources had been recovered.

● PARIS: Arianespace said it had signed a \$28.43 million (£20 million) contract with Lunarsat in London to launch a British-built satellite in 1988.

## Girl's death may save four others

Parents of Lana Swain, aged eight, gave permission for her to be taken off a life-support system to save the lives of four other children.

The girl was taken off the system 72 hours after a road accident. Her parents agreed to it and gave doctors consent to use the heart, lungs, liver and kidneys in four life-saving operations for the children in separate hospitals in Britain.

Mr Malcolm Swain, aged 32, of Giffach Goch, Mid Glamorgan, and his wife, Carol, aged 26, took the decision as their daughter lay in a coma at the University Hospital of Wales, Cardiff. As they kept vigils, doctors explained that their child would not survive the head injuries sustained in the accident and then they asked to take her organs for transplants.

The girl is to be buried today at Trane cemetery, Tonyrefail.

## Scots hay loss leads to cattle slaughter

Farming in Scotland is facing a crisis because of the wet summer, which cost farmers at least £200 million, it was claimed yesterday (John Young writes).

The BBC 1 television Farming programme opened with film of the carcass of a cow, said to have died of starvation, being loaded on to a lorry. In Ayrshire alone 3,000 cattle had reportedly been slaughtered because owners could not afford to feed them.

At least half the hay crops had been lost and hay was being imported from Canada at £150 a tonne, nearly twice the market price for feed wheat.

Mr Robert Lamont, interviewed on the programme, said that more animals would die if feed rations were spread too thinly. Some farmers were selling in-calf heifers to pay for Canadian hay.

## Young feel ignored by politicians

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

More than three-quarters of young people believe that the Government does not care enough about youth unemployment and that politicians generally do not take young people seriously enough, according to a Marplan survey published today.

The poll, commissioned by the National Union of Students for the launch of its "I'm Backing Youth" campaign, also shows that most young people think the Youth Training Scheme is used as a source of cheap labour by employers (72 per cent).

More than half of the 350 young people questioned thought that school did not prepare them adequately for adult life (56 per cent) and that Britain would be a worse place in which to live in the year 2000. Seventy-nine per cent thought the Government cared insufficiently about youth unemployment and 76 per cent believed politicians paid insufficient attention to young people.

The "I'm Backing Youth" campaign is to promote a charter of basic rights for young people covering education and training, finance and participation, employment and discrimination. "Young people in today's Britain are getting a very raw deal," Mr Phil Woolas, NUS president said.

"Our options are limited and the future seems bleak. We want to bring young people's rights into the public arena."

The NUS is planning a joint membership drive with the trade unions to encourage youth trainees to join unions. It wants all students and trainees over the age of 16 to get a weekly training allowance of £35 a week. Sponsors of "I'm Backing Youth" include the general secretaries of the leading unions, Mr Neil Kinnock, Labour leader, and Mr Clement Freud, Liberal education spokesman.

## Lizard's beach retreat

Holidaymakers are to be banned from one of Britain's beaches to enable a rare lizard to live in peace. The striking sand lizard has been given the run of the dunes at Ainsdale, near Southport, Merseyside, by councillors anxious to halt its decline.

The conservationist, Dr David Bellamy, said it was a "super decision" but some councillors say it is an infringement of holidaymakers' rights.

Sefton council's tourism committee voted to ban the

public from a section of the beach for a trial period of 12 months from March next.

Dr Bellamy said: "The sand lizard is a very, very important and very beautiful animal. It's quite common in warmer parts of Europe and it was more widespread in Britain, but changes in climate and disturbance to its habitat have reduced it to one of our rarer creatures."

The sand lizard is about 24 cm long, and dark brown with white spots down its back and a speckled white underbelly.

# EVERYTHING YOU LIKE HERE.



ASTRA VAN PRICES START AT £4,411.00.

مركز الامم المتحدة



## Reagan sees US on the right track for Geneva after talks with allies

From Michael Binyon, Washington

President Reagan, who was said to be "extremely pleased" after three days of talks with allied leaders in New York, declared at the weekend that the United States was on the right track and was negotiating hard with the Soviet Union to reduce offensive nuclear weapons. But he added: "Talking about a safer world is not good enough. We must make it happen." The US had proposals on the table for deep reductions, and was examining the Soviet counter-proposals, he said in his weekly radio address from his Camp David mountain retreat. He did not say whether he would respond to the latest Soviet arms proposal before the summit next month. The President made it clear he was still determined to move ahead on research and testing of his Strategic Defence Initiative. Echoing his United Nations address, he called for Soviet disengagement from conflicts in Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Ethiopia and Nicaragua.



Mr Shultz facing wide US-Soviet divide.

The US would not cease backing anti-Soviet "resistance forces". "Does the Soviet Union share our conviction that true peace must rest on the right of all peoples to choose their destiny, to grow and develop free from coercion and fear? We shall see in Geneva."

He noted that as Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, prepares for his visit to Moscow next weekend big differences with the Russians remained. The White House said that, after his consultations with the allies, Mr Reagan felt an increasing solidarity as he approached Geneva. Mr Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said that at a private dinner on Thursday the allies told him he went not only with their full support but "with their love and respect".

Mr Speakes left open the possibility, confirmed by other aides, that the President would stop in Brussels on November 21 for a few hours to brief Western leaders on the results of his talks with Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

The White House said Mr Reagan believed his UN speech was well received and that he got his message across.

Superpower strategy, page 12

## US gets the blame as Falasha trial opens

From Paul Valley, Khartoum

The Sudanese Attorney General has made a severe attack on American imperialism at the opening of the trial of those involved in transporting Falasha Jews from Ethiopia through Sudan during the regime of the exiled President Nimeiry.

"The ideology of Zionism is an imperialist one, based on territorial greed and isolation of the Jewish race from other people in the region," said Mr Omer Abdel Aati, outlining the prosecution case.

"American support to the Zionist entity does not emanate only from the large community of Jews in the United States, but also from close similarity of interest."

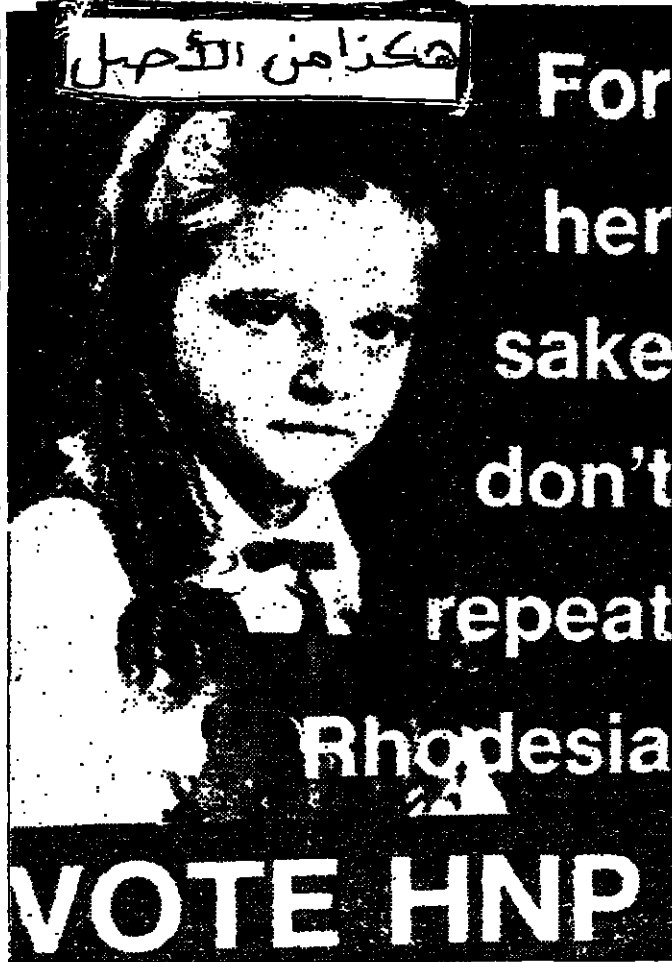
He told the court that four of the five defendants, senior officers in Mr Nimeiry's State Security department, had turned state witness in return for pardons; the other is Omer el-Tayeb, former first vice-president and Chief of State Security. Mr Nimeiry is to be tried separately in absentia, he said.

The court, which was surrounded on Saturday by large numbers of troops and riot police, heard allegations that el-Tayeb had travelled to Washington for CIA instructions on the Falasha exodus to Israel and has received \$2 million as personal payment.

The trial is seen in Sudan as an important symbol of the distance between the old and new military regimes in the face of charges by southern rebels that nothing has really changed.

● CAIRO: President Mubarak said after talks with Sudan's military leader, Abdul-Rahman Swaredhab, that Egypt was ready to restore relations with Libya immediately if Tripoli acted like a good neighbour (Reuters reports). Egypt and Libya have been at odds over Middle East policy since the October, 1973, war with Israel.

● ADDIS ABABA: Thousands of famine victims have fled from a relief camp at Korem in northern Ethiopia because they are afraid of being forcibly resettled far from their homes, according to a French doctor with the private agency Médécins sans Frontières (Reuters reports). He said about 14,000 of the 20,000 people in the camp fled after seeing peasants being herded on to lorries to be resettled.



South Africa's ultra-right wing Herstigte Nationale Party, which is opposing the ruling National Party in by-elections on Wednesday, has launched a poster campaign seeking support from white voters who fear black majority rule.

## Pressure on Thatcher to settle Pretoria team row

By Rodney Cowton

The Prime Minister is expected to be pressed in the Commons tomorrow to clear up a row which developed over the weekend about the composition of a planned Commonwealth team which is to seek talks with South Africa.

The dispute is over whether Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, should be the British representative on the team and, indeed, whether he should lead it.

The official word from Downing Street yesterday was that Sir Geoffrey was a "possibility" as the British nominee, but that no decision had been taken and leadership would depend on the views of other members.

However, Sir Geoffrey would clearly be Mrs Thatcher's

preferred choice as British nominee.

The row has arisen because it has been made clear that Mr Shridath Ramphal, the Commonwealth's secretary-general, had understood the team was to be composed of "wise men" and "elder statesmen", such as President Nyerere, who is stepping down as President of Tanzania, Mr Pierre Trudeau, former Prime Minister of Canada, or Mr Malcolm Fraser, the former Australian Prime Minister.

Whitehall sources were saying that the role of Mr Ramphal was that of co-ordinator, and it was not up to him to say who would be acceptable as the British nominee to the Commonwealth team.

## Draw in 85 moves takes Kasparov close to chess title

By Raymond Keene

Anatoly Karpov, the world chess champion, must win two of the remaining four games in the championship match in Moscow to retain his title after a draw in a marathon 85-move game last night.

The challenger, Gary Kasparov, who leads by 11 points to nine after 20 games, needs only three draws to become, at 22, the youngest champion.

Experts were perplexed yesterday by Karpov's persistence in logging a dead horse of an ending in the second session of the play.

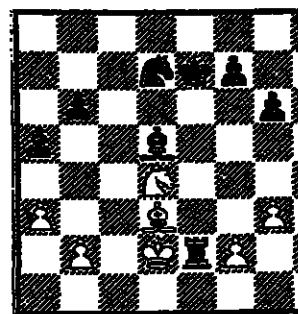
For four hours Karpov relentlessly refused to concede a drawn result in a position in which his winning chances were zero. In the final phase of the game there was a barren duel of bishops and pawns on an otherwise empty board.

The only explanation for Karpov's determination to play on in this wilderness must have been his extreme personal irritation that at the close of the first session of day 20, on Saturday evening, Kasparov had again adopted the somewhat insulting gesture of sealing openly his adjournment move.

At the adjournment, after 41 moves, Karpov had held a minute advantage. In the normal course of events, with few pieces on the board and pawns entirely level, a draw might have been agreed.

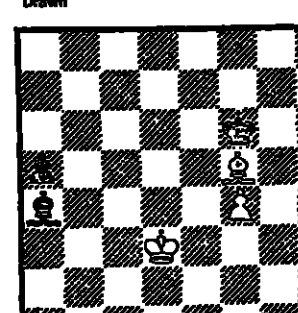
The concluding phase of this match is exhibiting a deterioration of the personal relations between the players.

37	K-42	N-46	28	K-42	N-46
38	K-42	N-46	29	K-42	N-46
39	K-42	N-46	30	K-42	N-46
40	K-42	N-46	31	K-42	N-46
41	K-42	N-46	32	K-42	N-46
42	K-42	N-46	33	K-42	N-46
43	K-42	N-46	34	K-42	N-46
44	K-42	N-46	35	K-42	N-46
45	K-42	N-46	36	K-42	N-46
46	K-42	N-46	37	K-42	N-46
47	K-42	N-46	38	K-42	N-46
48	K-42	N-46	39	K-42	N-46
49	K-42	N-46	40	K-42	N-46
50	K-42	N-46	41	K-42	N-46
51	K-42	N-46	42	K-42	N-46
52	K-42	N-46	43	K-42	N-46
53	K-42	N-46	44	K-42	N-46
54	K-42	N-46	45	K-42	N-46
55	K-42	N-46	46	K-42	N-46
56	K-42	N-46	47	K-42	N-46
57	K-42	N-46	48	K-42	N-46
58	K-42	N-46	49	K-42	N-46
59	K-42	N-46	50	K-42	N-46
60	K-42	N-46	51	K-42	N-46
61	K-42	N-46	52	K-42	N-46
62	K-42	N-46	53	K-42	N-46
63	K-42	N-46	54	K-42	N-46
64	K-42	N-46	55	K-42	N-46
65	K-42	N-46	56	K-42	N-46
66	K-42	N-46	57	K-42	N-46
67	K-42	N-46	58	K-42	N-46
68	K-42	N-46	59	K-42	N-46
69	K-42	N-46	60	K-42	N-46
70	K-42	N-46	61	K-42	N-46
71	K-42	N-46	62	K-42	N-46
72	K-42	N-46	63	K-42	N-46
73	K-42	N-46	64	K-42	N-46
74	K-42	N-46	65	K-42	N-46
75	K-42	N-46	66	K-42	N-46
76	K-42	N-46	67	K-42	N-46
77	K-42	N-46	68	K-42	N-46
78	K-42	N-46	69	K-42	N-46
79	K-42	N-46	70	K-42	N-46
80	K-42	N-46	71	K-42	N-46
81	K-42	N-46	72	K-42	N-46
82	K-42	N-46	73	K-42	N-46
83	K-42	N-46	74	K-42	N-46
84	K-42	N-46	75	K-42	N-46
85	K-42	N-46	76	K-42	N-46
86	K-42	N-46	77	K-42	N-46
87	K-42	N-46	78	K-42	N-46
88	K-42	N-46	79	K-42	N-46
89	K-42	N-46	80	K-42	N-46
90	K-42	N-46	81	K-42	N-46
91	K-42	N-46	82	K-42	N-46
92	K-42	N-46	83	K-42	N-46
93	K-42	N-46	84	K-42	N-46
94	K-42	N-46	85	K-42	N-46



Position at adjournment

43	N-46	N-46	44	K-42	N-46
45	N-46	N-46	46	K-42	N-46
47	N-46	N-46	48	K-42	N-46
49	N-46	N-46	50	K-42	N-46
51	N-46	N-46	52	K-42	N-46
53	N-46	N-46	54	K-42	N-46
55	N-46	N-46	56	K-42	N-46
57	N-46	N-46	58	K-42	N-46
59	N-46	N-46	60	K-42	N-46
61	N-46	N-46	62	K-42	N-46
63	N-46	N-46	64	K-42	N-46
65	N-46	N-46	66	K-42	N-46
67	N-46	N-46	68	K-42	N-46
69	N-46	N-46	70	K-42	N-46
71	N-46	N-46	72	K-42	N-46
73	N-46	N-46	74	K-42	N-46
75	N-46	N-46	76	K-42	N-46
77	N-46	N-46	78	K-42	N-46
79	N-46	N-46	80	K-42	N-46
81	N-46	N-46	82	K-42	N-46
83	N-46	N-46	84	K-42	N-46
85	N-46	N-46	86	K-42	N-46
87	N-46	N-46	88	K-42	N-46
89	N-46	N-46	90	K-42	N-46
91	N-46	N-46	92	K-42	N-46
93	N-46	N-46	94	K-42	N-46
95	N-46	N-46	96	K-42	N-46
97	N-46	N-46	98	K-42	N-46
99	N-46	N-46	100	K-42	N-46



Position at agreed draw

Spectrum, page 10

## Courts confront Alfonsín

From Douglas Tweedale, Buenos Aires

A two-month state of siege imposed on Friday, has caused barely a ripple in Argentine political life in the run-up to congressional elections next Sunday. But it has embroiled President Raúl Alfonsín in a constitutional power struggle with the courts over his order to detain 12 people suspected of involvement in a right-wing bombing campaign.

Seven of the 12 were released by judges over the weekend for lack of evidence, dealing a severe political blow to the Government.

Government officials said they would appeal to the Supreme Court if necessary to have the detention orders reinstated.

# PLENTY OF WHAT YOU NEED HERE.



ASTRAMAX

No-one can deny the huge success of the Astra Van.

Now the new Astramax can only add to the popularity of the range, while adding to the discomfort of competitors (but certainly not of drivers).

The Astra Van is well-known for the best 'office' set-up and for the best handling and performance in its class. Same difference for Astramax.

Drivers can take comfort, too, from the Astramax (and Astra Van) being

equipped with a proper bulkhead. Unlike some other vans.

The slippery smooth shape is more than a modern front for business. The Cd factor is a low 0.34.

While at the business-end, twin rear doors open to a 90° stop. Or a full 180°; handy for loading bays. And for taking on a choice of 365 or 560 kg payloads in the huge 82 cu. ft. load-space.

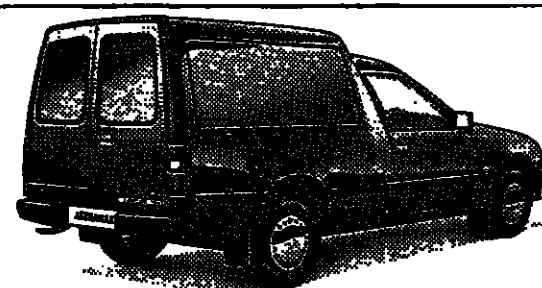
For even more load-space, optional with the Astramax, is an extended load-deck in place of the passenger seat.

On the small side, fuel consumption and all the running costs. Whatever your choice from three petrol engines or a diesel, with 4-speed, 5-speed or automatic gearboxes (according to engine).

To end with the finish, the corrosion-protection and paint process is the most up-to-date in Europe.

As for the Astramax's price, it's attractive enough to save you the bother of looking around.

Other than at your Bedford dealer, the man with all the details of the Astra Van and Astramax range.



**BEDFORD** **Now the driving force.**

Bedford Commercial Vehicles, Division of General Motors  
Overseas Commercial Vehicle Corporation, P.O. Box 3, Luton LU2 0SY.

ASTRAMAX STARTS AT £4,653.00. PRICES EXCLUSIVE OF VAT. DELIVERY CHARGES AND NUMBER PLATES.



# "OH DEAR, 'AVE A LOOK AT THE OLD BOAT RACE, TIME I GOT 'OLD OF A PENSION."

*"Don't I look a bit worn and crumpled? Me, the bloke who gave Napoleon the boot, and ended up on the back of the five quid note. (Course, by rights, I ought to be on the front, but that's another story.)*

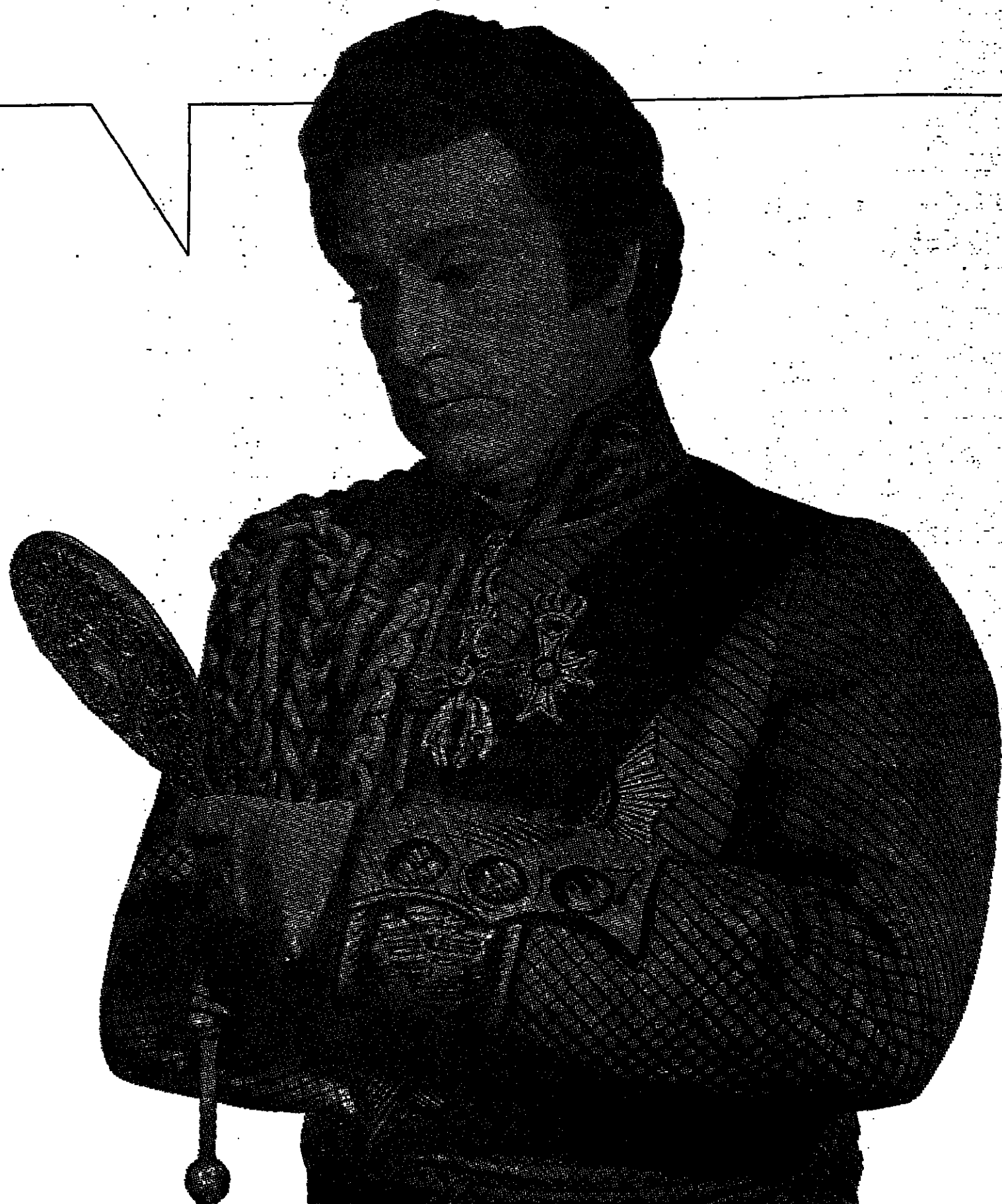
*Anyway, although I'm hardly the retiring type, I got to think of the future.*

*Some day, I'm going to hang up my wellies and pick up my senior citizen's omnibus pass.*

*And not being in on the firm's pension scheme, it's up to me to fix up a plan myself.*

*No problem, I bumped into my financial adviser last night on the 18.15 from Waterloo. He said he can fix me up with a nice little Scottish Amicable pension plan.*

*Get on to your financial whizz*



THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON

*kid, and he'll do the same for you. Or, to get more info about Scottish Amicable, get on the dog and bone and ring 01-200 0200.*

*You'll be daft if you don't. The word is, the boys up at Scottish Amicable have just pulled off The Treble, and topped all*

*three leagues in this year's Money Management survey of with-profits endowments.*

*Nice one. There's nothing I like better than getting a good result. How about this for a final score?*

*Napoleon 0 Wellington 1. And*

*I was playing away."*

**SCOTTISH  
AMICABLE**

WE'RE A COMPANY OF NOTE. JUST ASK  
YOUR FINANCIAL ADVISER.



## Nightmare of hunger and crime grips Guyana as black market flourishes

From Christopher Thomas, Georgetown

Guyana is broke. The Government has banned the import of almost everything, including food. Long queues daily at state-owned outlets, mostly for low-nutrition white rice. There is no wheat flour for bread, and sugar, milk salt and cooking oil are scarce. Basic toiletries have all but vanished. It appears that the Government has lost control of the economy to smugglers, black marketeers and currency dealers. Everything from cheese to a back axle is available at formidable prices on the burgeoning black market, known euphemistically as the "parallel economy".

The death on August 6 of President Forbes Burnham, who led Guyana to independence from Britain in 1966 and dominated it for the next 19 years, has generated only the slightest optimism that the chaos and corruption surrounding Guyana's economy will be seriously tackled. President Desmond Hoyte, his former deputy, will soon announce a general election, which constitutionally must be held by March. International observers said that the last poll was a fraud: this time the Government says foreign observers will be barred.

The economic collapse has produced a nightmare society of violent crime, fraud, hunger and disease. It is unsafe for anybody carrying anything vaguely stealable to walk round the central market area of Georgetown, the ragged capital. Lawlessness is also spreading in the countryside.

The Asian community (mostly Indians), which makes up almost half of the population of 8 million, claims that it is harassed by the predominantly Afro-Guyanese Army and police. Armed bandits are on the loose in the rural areas.

There are so many murders that the Government has reintroduced capital punishment. Eight have gone to the gallows so far, 30 await their turn.

The Government says that people can eat only what is produced locally. The markets carry fruit, vegetables and meat, but prices are exorbitant, with a pound of beef costing almost a day's pay.

Because it has no money, Guyana has made barter arrangements with Yugoslavia, China and Brazil. It pays for Japanese lorries and spares with bauxite and ore used for producing aluminium. It ex-

changes rice for East German spare parts and manufactured goods. It buys oil from Trinidad with rice, but payments are badly in arrears because the rice industry is dying from under-investment and mismanagement.

Malnutrition is rampant. Over reliance on salt fish and white rice - nutritional brown rice is no longer legally available - may be responsible for increased outbreaks of beri-beri.

The Government has finally admitted there is a crisis, and the state-controlled press conceded that Guyana has neither the technology to fulfill food demands nor the money for imports.

Guyana has been declared ineligible for loans from the International Monetary Fund because of overdue debts of \$19 million, and the Caribbean Development Fund cut it off because of unpaid debts. The Inter-American Development Bank continues to help, with \$58 million this year for long-term development and educational projects.

The EEC also helps, but with debts of \$1 billion. Guyana seems to be heading inexorably towards even greater catastrophe.



A kiss for the Princess of Wales on her arrival in Melbourne yesterday

## Royal couple win hearts in Victoria

From Stephen Taylor, Melbourne

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived here yesterday for the 150th anniversary celebrations of the State of Victoria, and immediately set about renewing the warm relationship with Australia they established on their first tour as a couple two years ago. Arriving in Melbourne after a 32-hour flight from Britain on a Royal Australian Air Force aircraft, the couple delayed their schedule for more than 15 minutes to wander among a welcoming crowd of about 500 people at the airport.

They were met by Sir Ninian Stephen, the Governor-General, who has just arrived in Melbourne after officiating at the handover ceremony in central Australia of Ayers Rock to an aboriginal community.

Any residual shadow left over the visit by the resignation earlier this month of Sir Brian Murray, Victoria's Governor, was forgotten as the royal couple mingled with the crowd. Mr John Cain, Victoria's Premier, who forced Sir Brian's resignation after he admitted accepting free round-the-world air tickets, said earlier that the issue had never threatened the royal visit. Victorians, he said,

"like royal tours and the royal presence".

The royal couple are staying at Government House, where Sir John Young, the Lieutenant-Governor, has been in residence since Sir Brian's resignation. They will spend the next 10 days in the state, attending events marking the century-and-a-half since groups of whalers and sealers established the first permanent

settlements by Europeans in Victoria.

Despite the arduous flight, the royal couple looked well rested on their arrival. The Princess, who made an enormous impact on the Australian public on her first tour in 1983, was wearing an off-gold coat.

The suggestion is bound to be renewed during the visit that Prince Charles be made next Governor-General. The idea has gained currency that if Australia is to become a republic in the near future - perhaps in 1988, the bicentennial of white settlement - it would be appropriate for the member of the royal family with the closest link to Australia to be established as its last viceroy.

## Geldof defends Prince

Melbourne (Reuters) - Bob Geldof, the Live Aid campaigner, defended the Royal Family and dismissed comparisons between their wealth and the poor and starving of Africa. "The gap with Africans is

something you accept. We are wealthier, they are not. That is it". Mr Geldof came here to discuss his campaign with Australian officials. Letters, page 13

## Young Britons pick up medals at Skill Olympics

From David Watts Tokyo

Japan and Korea may make cars better, but young Britons can still wield a mean curling tong or a deft hammer.

After a week of testing their dexterity against young people from 17 countries, young

Britons came away with one gold medal, for women's hair-dressing, and a silver, for jewellery-making, at the close of the Skill Olympics in Osaka, western Japan.

The hairdressing award went to Mr Stewart Francis, of Fareham, near Portsmouth, and the jewellery prize to Mr Howard

Simpson, of Enfield. There were a further 11 diplomas for excellence just short of medal-winning in the 24 events that the British team entered.

There were 34 golds to be won by under-21-year-olds in everything from bricklaying to cookery and teams came from all over the world. The South

Koreans were clear winners with 15 gold medals. Japan second with 11, and tying for third were Taiwan and Switzerland with three each.

The British, too, were characteristically disappointed by the increasingly professional atmosphere of the Skill Olympics.

## Tanzania votes for Nyerere successor

Dar es Salaam (Reuters) - For the first time in their history, the people of Tanzania voted yesterday for a presidential candidate other than Mr Julius Nyerere.

Nearly seven million people were registered to vote, entitling them to cast "yes" or "no" ballots for Mr Nyerere's hand-picked successor, Mr Ali Hassan Mwinyi.

Political observers said Mr Mwinyi was certain to win the endorsement of the Tanzanian people as the ruling Revolutionary Party's choice.

Mr Nyerere has led Tanzania since independence from Britain 24 years ago. On November 2, when Mr Mwinyi is sworn in, Mr Nyerere will become only the third African leader to hand over power voluntarily in the post-colonial era. He will remain chairman of the party for two years.

Nearly seven million people followed in his predecessor's footsteps down the path of socialism and self-reliance, on which Mr Nyerere placed his country in 1967.

Mr Nyerere admits that mistakes were made in the implementation of his ideas, and he is handing over a country with severe economic problems.

Diplomats say Mr Mwinyi's first mission as President will be to negotiate a credit with the International Monetary Fund, whose policies were strongly opposed by Mr Nyerere.

Mr Mwinyi is a modest man who won a reputation as an economic reformer during his term as President of the semi-autonomous island of Zanzibar.

Born on the mainland, Mr Mwinyi, aged 60, moved to Zanzibar at the age of two



Mr Mwinyi: reputation as economic reformer

## Warrant for arrest of Abbas

From John Earle Rome

The public prosecutor of Syracuse in Sicily has issued an arrest warrant for the Palestinian leader, Mr Abu Abbas, in a move which brought a further note of controversy to the investigations into the hijacking of the Achille Lauro cruise ship.

It was immediately criticized by the Genoa investigating magistrate, Signor Luigi Carli, who has been interrogating the four young Palestinian hijackers. "We are puzzled by this initiative", he said.

The magistrates of Genoa, where the hijackers boarded the liner, and Syracuse, where they were brought after arrest, both wish to take over the investigations and preparations for their trial. Their rival claims are to be adjudicated.

## High price for Israel to bypass PLO

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

Israel will have to pay a price if the Palestine Liberation organization is to be eliminated from Middle East peace talks, Mr Shimon Peres told his Cabinet yesterday.

That price would be to agree to some kind of international framework for any negotiations. It was a higher price than several ministers seemed prepared to pay.

The Israeli Prime Minister, just back from his visit to the United States and the United Nations, said he discerned "a dramatic change" in the international situation, with a real prospect for rejecting the PLO and opening peace talks with joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

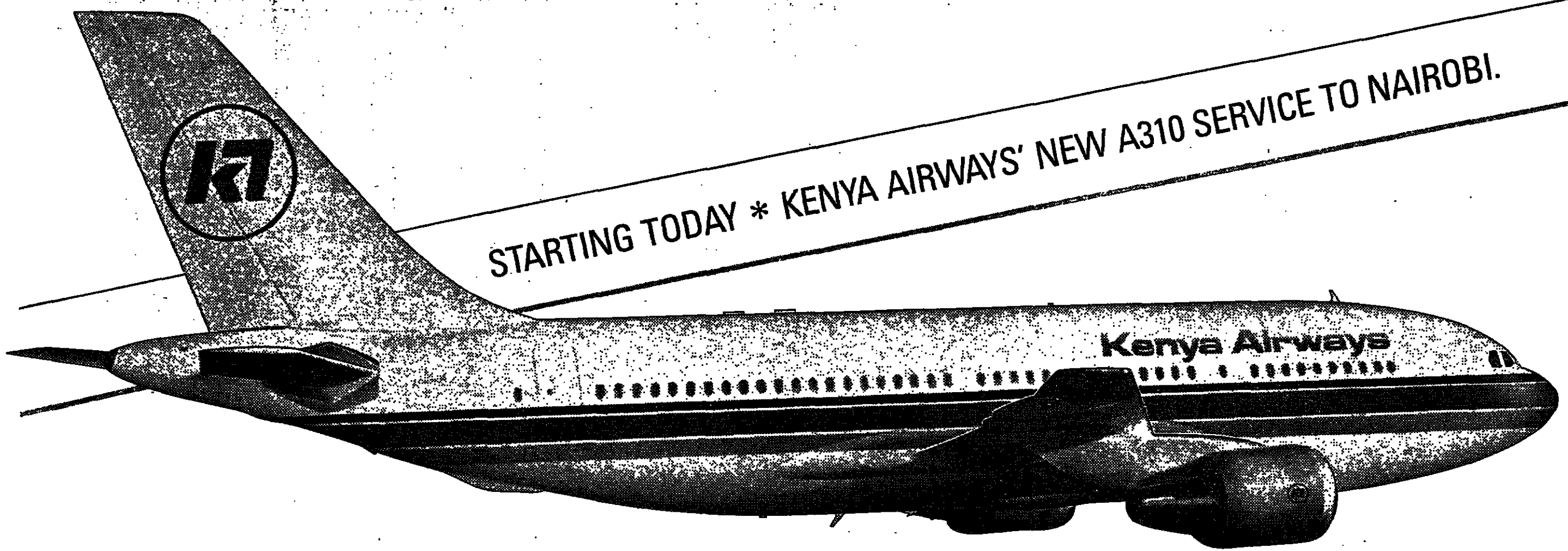
His idea was that the UN Security Council, including the Soviet Union and China, could give a kind of formal blessing to direct negotiations, which could

then go ahead without any further outside involvement. There would be no Israeli preconditions for such a blessing.

But Likud members of the Cabinet, particularly Mr Ariel Sharon, the Trade and Industry Minister, were totally opposed to any UN involvement. They argued that this would be the thin end of the wedge.

At the specific request of Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Likud leader, no vote was taken in the Cabinet. Mr Shamir wants the issue thrashed out inside the 10-man inner Cabinet.

Reports that King Husain has refused to allow back into Jordan Mr Muhammad Milhem, one of the two PLO delegates who went on the abortive trip to London, are being read as further evidence that the PLO is being ostracized.



## THE MOST ADVANCED WIDE-BODIED JETLINER IN THE WORLD. THE MOST COMFORTABLE TO KENYA.

Our new A310 jetliner, powered by General Electric engines, brings the world's best in aerospace and passenger comfort to our Nairobi service.

It's the first with new seats specially designed to give our longer distance passengers more relaxation and extra leg room.

We've given this luxury treatment not only to First Class.

You'll find it in every class. It makes sure Kenya Airways' A310 is without doubt the

most comfortable jetliner on the Nairobi run.

And wherever you want to sit, you're never more than one seat away from the aisle. This shows how we've really gone out of our way to offer you personal service from our cabin staff. So you can expect to enjoy our Kenyan hospitality to the full.

Remember, each week Kenya Airways has regular flights to Nairobi by wide-body A310. You're sure to agree, in the long run it's the most comfortable way to fly to Kenya.



## Kenya Airways

NOBODY DOES IT BETTER TO NAIROBI



## Economic plan by Gorbachov leaves room for experiment

From a Correspondent, Moscow

The Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, has unveiled a national programme for the rest of this century that shows both his hopes of reviving the stagnant economy and his caution about promising too much. In marked contrast to the wild claims made in the last Communist Party programme by Mr Nikita Khrushchev nearly 25 years ago, Mr Gorbachov's "updated" programme is deliberately short on specifics.

The essence of the programme, officially released late on Friday night and which has dominated the media ever since, had been accurately predicted by Kremlinologists, who felt that Mr Gorbachov would try to keep his hands free in future years to try different methods of breathing life into the economy.

One diplomat noted that the plan lacked "anything you can hold him to", saying that the new regime still had no clear idea or how to counter the slide in growth rates that accompanies the ossification of the leadership during the last years of Brezhnev's rule.

The programme produced by Mr Gorbachov criticized Brezhnev and his allies, saying: "The party takes into account the fact that in the seventies and the early eighties there were certain unfavourable trends and difficulties... in the country's development."

The programme accuses the leadership of the time, without naming them, of failing to assess "in due time and proper manner alterations in the economic situation and the need for profound change in all spheres of life, and failure properly to persist making such change."

The programme emphasizes a familiar Gorbachov theme - speeding introduction of modern equipment, such as computers, and improving existing facilities instead of embarking on grandiose development schemes in the tradition of Stalin.

While the document contained the ritual statement about the eventual triumph of communism, there were none of the extreme boasts made by Khrushchev.

What erratic head of the party had predicted that the Soviet Union would overtake US production in 1980 and its workers would earn two and half times more than their American counterparts. With Soviet salaries now averaging 180 roubles (£157) a month, those 1961 predictions have become an embarrassment.

A rare exception to Gorbachov's avoidance of specifics is the plan to double economic output in the next 15 years. Even that goal - which would leave the Soviet Union well behind the US - would require an unlikely annual growth rate of 4.7 per cent.

"By the year 2000 the country's production potential should be doubled, with radical improvement in its quality," the Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* said yesterday. "This change will be brought about primarily on the basis of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress."

Mr Gorbachov will have a formidable task, with the latest figures showing oil production at only 96 per cent of 1984 levels during the first nine months of this year and coal with only a 1 per cent increase.

## Sailor who jumped Soviet ship questioned

New Orleans (AP) - State Department officials have boarded a Soviet grain ship in the Mississippi and talked to a young sailor who tried to jump ship in an apparent effort to defect, a spokesman for the freighter's agent said.

Border Patrol agents thought the sailor was a stowaway and returned him to his ship, the *Marshall Koniev*.

The spokesman, who would not allow his name to be used, told the *Times-Picayune* newspaper that a State Department interpreter boarded the ship, and that US officials talked to the sailor. He did not give details of the conversation.

State Department officials kept watch on the freighter from a launch on the embankment near where the *Marshall Koniev* was anchored in the Mississippi.

Mr Pete Martinez, a spokesman for the State Department in Washington, said US officials wanted to interview the sailor in an environment where he could speak freely.

The sailor "may not wish to depart with his ship", said Mr Charles Redman, another State Department spokesman in Washington, adding "we are now seeking to determine his intentions."

The unidentified seaman jumped into the river on Friday while the ship was under way and swam ashore. Mr David Lambert, district director of the US Immigration and Naturalization Service, said: "The border patrol didn't understand what was going on and didn't realize he was trying to defect and brought him back to the ship."

The ship remained at anchor at Belle Chasse, a small port town downriver from New Orleans, but Mr Redman refused to say if it was being held there.

"The Soviet ship is free to leave when we have satisfied ourselves about this individual's intent," he said.

## Young pragmatists make their mark

Both the present President and the one before him served their apprenticeships for the supreme office as state governors. In the first two articles, Michael Binyon, Washington Correspondent, assesses gubernatorial power and the current crop of incumbents.



Articulate, able, ambitious: Governors Cuomo (left), Kean, Clinton, Alexander and Babbitt.

Provincial politicians rarely command the headlines outside their home state or appear on the network news. But a governor is ruler of his fief in a way no senator is. He presides over the machinery of state government, determining its thrust and priorities, advancing the state's welfare, labelling, cajoling, manoeuvring between contentious issues and combative legislatures.

White senators debate and legislate, governors govern. They have to take daily responsibilities for economies that often exceed those of many European nations, promote laws that affect the education, rights, taxes and opportunities of millions of Americans. They can be judged on their philosophies and competence in a way no other presidential candidates can.

Today there is more talent and innovation in governors' mansions across the US than there has been for many years. Individual states are becoming laboratories of social change, with the governors as catalysts. New ideas on medical care are coming from Arizona, new industrial policies emerging in Michigan, new fiscal regulations in Delaware, new social philosophy in Tennessee. And

after years of increasing centralization, the balance of power is again swinging back to the states. The governors are less beholden to Washington, more flexible in coping with such intractables as unemployment and social welfare, more aggressive in pursuing innovation untrammelled by the federal bureaucracy.

Today's governors are young and well educated: Bill Clinton of Arkansas is 38 and was educated at Georgetown and Yale and was a Rhodes scholar. Bruce Babbitt of Arizona is 47, a graduate of Notre Dame, Newcastle upon Tyne and Harvard. They are generally articulate (Governor Babbitt writes for the *New Republic*), trenchant (Thomas Kean of New Jersey has reinvented a depressed and depressing state), and ambitious (Mario Cuomo of New York is already a presidential front-runner for the Democrats). There is barely one who does not dream of the

White House. But first they have their reputations to make at home.

Most governors are Democrats. But it is the younger Republicans who are attracting the most attention, for they have captured office in unlikely

territory: not the conservative Sun Belt, but the arid industrial states of the north. And they have strengthened their hold not by swimming with the ideological tide in Washington, or by hanging on to President Reagan's coat-tails. Pragmatism is the watchword in Michigan, New Jersey and New Hampshire.

Indeed Lamar Alexander of Tennessee epitomizes the commitment to radical innovation: privatizing prisons, enforcing merit payments for teachers, attracting Japanese capital and forcing a rethink of the structure of labour relations that enabled the state to land the hard-won contract for a revolutionary General Motors "Saturn" car plant.

By contrast, the governors from the Mid-West have been

the most active in trying to devise new strategies to rescue their farmers from bankruptcy. Those in New England have grasped the challenge of new technology to bring new life and wealth to a dying region. Even the veteran George Wallace of Alabama has travelled to South Korea to try to pick up lucrative trade contracts.

Aware that national television exposure does them little good and often provokes home-state resentment, they keep a low profile. Few Americans could name more than two or three.

Inevitably the governors of the big states - New York, California and Texas - are ex-officio, national politicians whose views cannot be ignored. (Though at present the last two are uncharacteristically dull). It is the new men from the medium-sized states that the pollsters must now watch.

Tomorrow: the new men.



## Lagos hopes for prisoner swap

Lagos (Reuters) - Nigeria would consider trading two jailed British engineers for the Nigerian intelligence officer convicted of involvement in the Dikko kidnapping case, according to a senior member of the ruling Military Council.

The state-owned *New Nigerian* newspaper reported the statement which was made at the weekend by Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe. Relations soured last year when the fugitive Nigerian politician, Mr Umaru Dikko,

was found drugged in a crate at Stansted Airport about to be sent to Lagos in diplomatic baggage.

The Government of Major-General Muhammad Buhari, since deposed, denied involvement in the affair.

## Britain's bridge women well placed to qualify

From a Bridge Correspondent, São Paulo

Britain took the lead in the world contract bridge Venice Cup after Saturday's first match, taking a maximum 25 from India and winning 20-5 against Venezuela.

On Thursday Britain had begun the day in sixth place, and faced the four leading teams over the next two days - Australia, Taiwan, USA 2 and Argentina. With all three pairs in top form, they took a total of 72 points from a possible 100 and remained in sixth place.

With one round to play and two teams to qualify, the Venice Cup standings are as follows: Taiwan 220½, Britain 220, USA 2 214, Australia 201, Brazil 198, Argentina 197, Venezuela 148 and India 141.

To make sure of qualifying, Britain needs 20 from the final round against Brazil, while USA

2 meets Australia and Taiwan plays Argentina.

The British ladies would appear to have the easiest task, while Australia may well be demoralised after being comprehensively defeated 25-5 by the Taiwanese.

If the British team qualifies for the semi-final of the Venice Cup, it will meet France, which it would expect to beat.

Things are more clear-cut in the Bermuda Bowl, where Brazil is already sure of qualifying, while only Israel and Argentina have the possibility of taking second place. The two meet in the final round, with Argentina needing a 25-5 win to overtake Israel.

In the Bermuda Bowl semi-finals the likely pairings are USA v Brazil and Australia v Israel.

## Peking to streamline its Army

Peking (Reuters) - China has confirmed that it is reorganizing its 11 military regions into seven larger units as part of efforts to streamline and reduce the size of the armed forces.

The New China news agency said the number of officers in the command structure had been cut by more than half during the reshuffle, which began early this year. The average age of staff officers has been lowered by eight years but the agency did not give the current average age.

## Rescued girl dies in hospital

Sydney (AP) - Twelve-year-old Michele Worth, photographed in newspapers around the world being snatched almost lifeless from a flooded storm drain, died here without regaining consciousness, doctors said.

The girl was clinically dead when she was rescued last Wednesday, but paramedics managed to restore her heartbeat and pulse in the dash to hospital.

## Stung to death

Taipei (AP) - A teacher and a 13-year-old schoolgirl were stung to death and 14 other people are in hospital after they were attacked by wasps on a school outing.

## Noumea clash

Noumea (Reuters) - Twenty people were hurt in clashes between loyalists and separatists in Noumea, capital of the French Pacific territory of New Caledonia. Police said white settlers attacked Melanesians.

## Slide victims

Davao, Philippines (AFP) - Rescuers have given up hope of finding survivors of a landslide at a gold panning site near here after recovering 115 bodies, but rescue efforts will continue.

## Sikhs freed

Delhi (Reuters) - Punjab has ordered the release of 309 people detained in connection with Sikh extremism, the Press Trust of India said.

## Castro's guest

Havana (AFP) - President Dos Santos of Angola left here after a three-day official visit to Cuba during which he had "fruitful, in-depth" discussions with President Castro.

## Driving toll

Peking (Reuters) - The death toll on Peking's roads is soaring due to an increase in the number of vehicles, poor traffic management and inexperienced drivers, the New China news agency reported.

## Bail for six

Santiago (Reuters) - A court granted bail to six opposition leaders held under Chile's internal security laws but six others must stay in jail as a "danger to society".



## It's a telex.

Connect your micro (or even word-processor) to your telephone via a modem and with an EasyLink subscription you have a telex machine.

You can send messages to, and receive messages from, any telex subscriber in the world. And because you aren't using special telex lines or expensive conventional equipment, you're saving a fortune.

The advantages of EasyLink don't stop there, either. Find out more by cutting the coupon today or phone 01-928 9001 or FREEPHONE EASYLINK (Dial 100) to receive a brochure.

To: Cable and Wireless EasyLink Ltd, FREEPOST LONDON SE1 0YU. Please tell me more about EasyLink.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Position \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

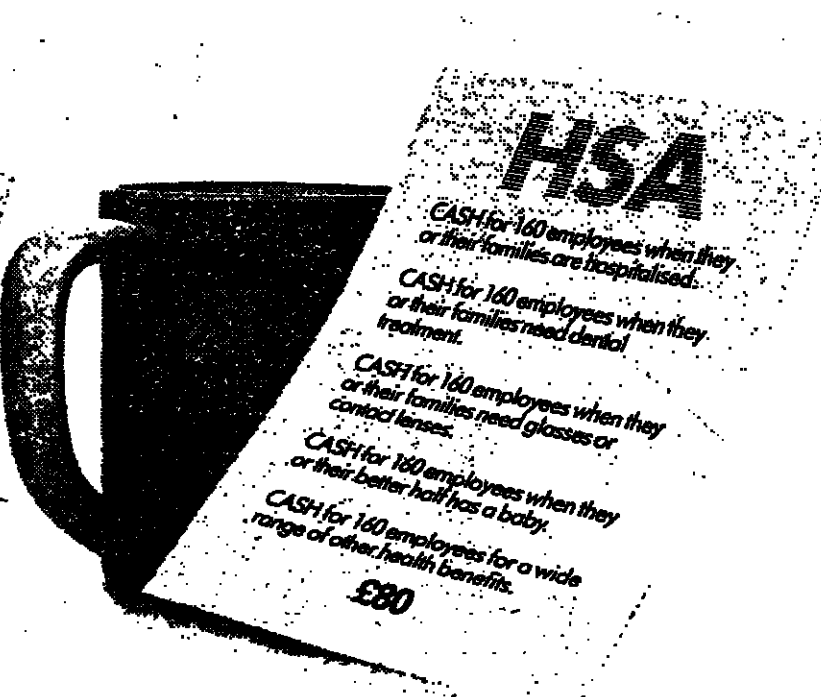
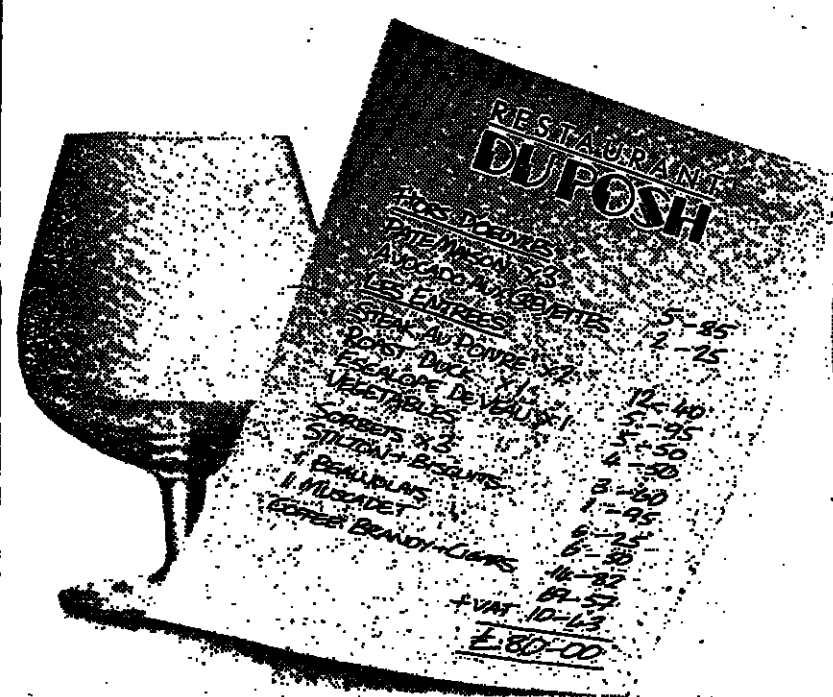
© CABLE & WIRELESS

EASYLINK

# WHICH PERK?

AN EXECUTIVE LUNCH FOR 4

A FAMILY HEALTH PLAN FOR 160 EMPLOYEES



If you had to pick up the tab for either bill, you'd be in for £80.

But there the similarity ends.

The first one is for a gourmet gathering for four execs, the second for a week's contribution to the HSA for one hundred and sixty of your employees.

Contributions to the HSA start from as little as 25p and go up to £2 weekly but regardless of the contribution a claim always results in a generous cash benefit.

Without making a meal of it, by foregoing just one of those gourmet gatherings for four, your company could afford to give an attractive perk to 160.

Alternatively if you like the idea of a family health plan for your employees

but are a little concerned about the possible costs, maybe the HSA could help you set up a no-nonsense payroll deduction facility.

For further food for thought why not clip the coupon or dial 100 and ask for Freephone HSA.

Hospital Saving Association, Hambleden House, Andover, Hants. SP10 1LQ or 11 Randolph Place, Edinburgh. EH3 7TA. Please send me full details of the HSA Health Plan and how it might fit my company's requirements.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Position in Company \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Postcode \_\_\_\_\_

**HSA**

853

THE HSA FAMILY HEALTH PLAN. SO MUCH FOR SO LITTLE.

هكزامن التحصيل



مكنا من الاصيل



## EDMUND HALLEY FIGURED IT OUT.

When the big comet went by in 1682, no one understood the laws of comets. No one thought comets *had* laws. They seemed to come and go at random, independent of the sun's pull, apparently contradicting Newton's newly-published principle of gravitation.

But Edmund Halley had studied the paths of comets as they passed. This one's path reminded him of the comets reported in 1456, 1531, and 1607. It struck him that they were all the same comet, traveling in a long elliptical orbit and subject, like the planets, to the gravitational

pull of the sun. Calculating the orbit of the 1682 comet, he said it would be back again in 1758. If he had lived to be 102, he would have seen his prediction come true, and another piece of the puzzle of our universe fall neatly into place.

In 1986 Halley's Comet will be passing us again in its long journey around the sun. At United Technologies, where our many enterprises include jet engines for aircraft and fuel cells for spacecraft, we applaud a pioneer in understanding our skies.

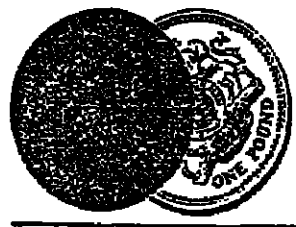
Pratt & Whitney, Otis, Carrier and Sikorsky are some of the divisions of United Technologies Corporation, Hartford, Connecticut, USA. In the United Kingdom our operations include: Otis, Evans and Wadsworth Becker lifts, Autosense rest equipment, Packard Instrument Ltd., Spectrol electronic components, Automotive electrical systems, Insulation Systems and Machines, Ltd., Carrier air conditioning and Elliott turbomachinery.



## SPECTRUM

A survey by The Times shows the extent of tax evasion and public attitudes to it

## Cash, sir? That'll do very nicely...



The informal economy forms a huge section of commercial activity that never appears on the national account.

Sarah Hogg, in the first of a two-part series, looks at illegal trading and the public's views

When my children went to junior school, I joined a mothers' car pool. Had we all been daft enough to pay each other for doing the school run and had we - even more remarkably - declared these earnings to the taxman, our workload would have been precisely the same, but the recorded totals of national income, tax revenue and employment would all have been modestly higher.

As it was, we formed part of the "informal economy" - that vast penumbra of activities which do not feature in the national accounts. Housewives, crossing the narrow boundary between "formal" and "informal" work, can have a marked effect on the official measure of economic performance and prosperity, the gross domestic product.

As every generation of economics students is told, a man can reduce national income at a stroke by marrying his housekeeper. But no one seriously suggests such unpaid work is part of the "black economy". That phrase is reserved for transactions, usually in cash, which are carefully hidden from the eyes of the state in order to dodge tax or retain means-tested social security benefits. At one extreme, it shuffles off into simple barter (your plumbing for a bottle of whisky), a matter of neighbourly kindness on an occasional basis, deliberate tax-dodging only if it is a way of life. At the other, the black economy encompasses activities for which tax evasion is not the only motive for secrecy.

Petty pilfering at work may be conceived of by an employer as a way of making tax-free payment "in kind", or it may cross the borderline into straight theft. Drug-traffickers, prostitutes, jewellery fences necessarily live in the "black economy"; but so do "straight" small earners who can't be bothered with the bureaucracy of proving they are not liable to pay tax.

The big-time financier who spends money on serious tax evasion adds more to the black economy than a thousand petty moonlighters. But most surveys that have attempted to shed light on this shadowy world suggest quite widespread concealment of very small sums by some particular groups of workers: the self-employed, particularly in the construction industry; the second-jobbers and those who stand to lose dole money if they confess to earnings of more than £4 a week. The Times has attempted to shed light on public attitudes to these varied inhabitants of the "black economy".

In a poll conducted by MORI for The Times at the beginning of October, a sample of 2,058 people over the age of 15 were asked if they considered a variety of fiddles to be "morally wrong" - and if they knew people who engaged in them. The poll revealed some remarkable differences in public values.

First, the taxman was broadly considered to be fair game, with the VAT man at the bottom of the list

for public respect. Only 30 per cent of those polled thought it wrong to pay someone in cash who does not charge VAT. Of course, there is a let-out: small traders, below the threshold, do not have to charge VAT anyway. Slightly more people thought it morally wrong either to dodge income tax themselves or to connive at someone else doing so; but they were still only a minority.

Attitudes to employers, and to the social security office, were very different. Two-thirds of those polled thought it wrong to take time off when they were supposed to be at work; even more disapproved of fiddling expenses or taking things home without paying for them.

The employer's telephone, however, is nowadays thought of as something close to a free good: only a third of those polled thought it wrong to use their employers' phones without permission - and that necessarily excludes those whose employers have come to accept widespread personal use of phones.

There was strong moral disapproval of "working and drawing": people on the dole earning money without telling the social security office. Two-thirds of those polled thought this to be wrong, and only a quarter were prepared to say it was "generally acceptable". Taking state money against the rules seems to be generally thought of as much worse than failing to pay the state its due share of one's earnings.

The results showed some political differences. Conservative and Alliance voters seemed to be more aware of the "black economy". They disapproved more strongly than Labour voters of all the fiddles about which they were questioned: the widest difference was in views of "working and drawing", with 79 per cent of Conservative voters thinking it morally wrong, 68 per cent of Alliance voters and only 55 per cent of Labour voters. However, Conservative and Alliance supporters were also readier to admit to knowing someone in the black economy, or having engaged in one of these fiddles themselves.

### People cannot be bothered with the tax bureaucracy

But the poll also revealed a remarkable difference between the attitudes of old and young. Each of these fiddles, except for paying cash to someone who does not charge VAT, was said to be morally wrong by at least half of those over 45. Pilfering at work was disapproved of by a strong four-fifths of this age-group. But only about a quarter of the under-25s were prepared to say that any kind of tax-dodging was morally wrong; and only the narrowest of majorities of this age group thought it wrong either to

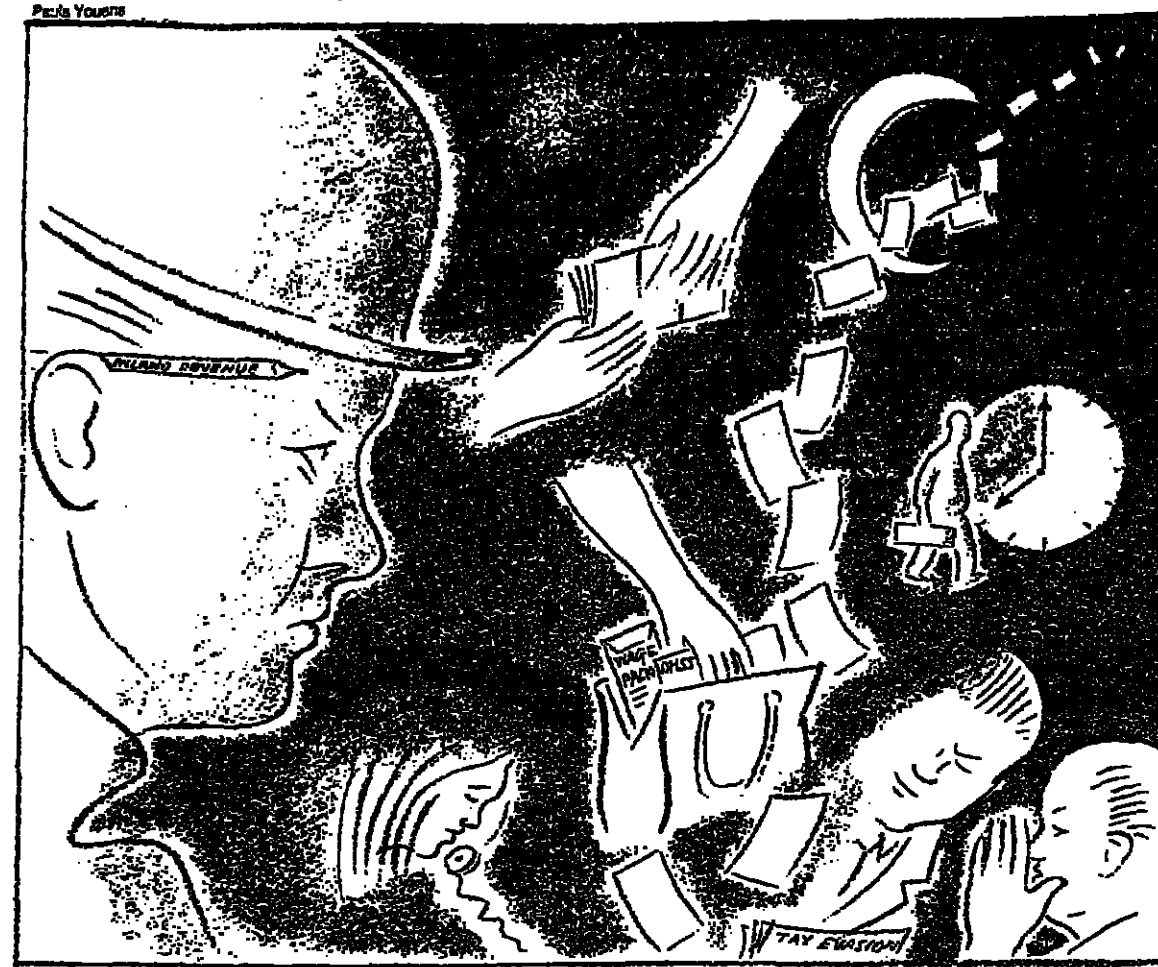


Illustration by Peter Young

snack time off work or to earn money while on the dole.

Unless respect for the state grows with age and experience, this suggests Britain's black economy is set to grow. But, of course, moral views and actions are not at all the same thing: there is also the risk of being found out. Although the poll found that only a third of those questioned thought earning cash on the quiet was wrong, only 20 per cent of respondents said they knew someone who was actually doing this.

Needless to say, an even smaller number were prepared to say they were actually on the fiddle themselves. This difficulty impedes the great variety of attempts to discover how large the black economy really is.

Estimates for Britain start as low as 12 per cent of national income - the official "allowance for tax evasion" used in the national accounts to bridge the gap between what we are all calculated to earn, and the larger figure of what we seem to spend. But this figure is virtually meaningless, since a great deal of the "black economy" features in neither total, and these overall calculations are, anyway, subject to wide margins of error.

In the late 1970s, the then head of the Inland Revenue suggested that perhaps 75 per cent of national income escaped the attention of his minions. Other calculations, sometimes based on the increase in the number of large-denomination bank notes in circulation, have ranged as

\*The survey was conducted by MORI (Market & Opinion Research International) among a representative quota sample of 2,058 adults aged 15 and over, in 175 constituency sampling points throughout Great Britain. The face-to-face interviews were carried out between October 1-6, 1985.

©MORI/Times Newspapers

high as 15 per cent of our official national income.

At this level, equivalent to £45 billion in today's money, the black economy begins to exercise the politicians. For this is a sum which, duly taxed, would wipe out the whole of the government's deficit. It has also been suggested that as many as one third of Britain's three million-plus unemployed are earning some money on the quiet which is another possibility that maddens those charged with responsibility for our ever-increasing dole queue.

### The anxieties have multiplied as dole queues have grown

It is probable, however, that Britain's "black economy" is a good deal more modest than politicians' wildest dreams.

Second jobbing, according to the Manpower Services Commission, is on the increase, but naturally its figures tell us little about moonlighting, which both employer and employee are concerned to hide from the authorities. In 1981, the Institute for Fiscal Studies carried out a detailed investigation of data from the family expenditure survey, trying to discover what kind of people might be spending more than they appeared to earn, and concluded that the "black economy" possibly amounted to only 3 per cent of recorded income. This, however, was when recorded unemployment was far lower than it is today.

Nevertheless, the anxieties and the calculations have multiplied in Britain as the dole queues have lengthened. The IFS is now engaged on a major comparative survey of Britain and West Germany, where worries about the growth of

Schwarzarbeit are equally persistent. Clearly, tax dodging is widespread among certain groups.

The IFS, attempting to construct a ranking of occupations most likely to contain people participating in the black economy, put all self-employed people high on the list, with part-time workers second. Among occupations, construction and vehicle maintenance workers scored high, a finding which will not be surprising to anyone who has experience of the building trade.

As a group, the self-employed who classed themselves as managerial also scored high on the black economy list. Bottom of list came teachers, suggested by the IFS study to be least likely to participate in the black economy - a score which, if one listens to the teachers' unions accounts of teachers eking out their salaries in pub work, might have changed in the past five years.

Although the studies based on the use of large bank-notes have largely been discounted, there are other signs of trouble with the black economy. One is that the increase in VAT to 15 per cent has sharply increased the incentive to evade this least respected of taxes. Another is that the abolition of the national insurance "card" and "stamp" has made it easier for working and drawing to go unnoticed for some weeks.

A third, of course, is that the threshold for income tax is still low in relation to earnings compared with what it was in the 1950s, while national insurance is a much heavier burden. Coupled with what our opinion poll said on the attitudes of the young, these pressures all suggest that the black economy needs to be taken seriously.

### TOMORROW

What is the cost to the nation's purse?

### WHAT THE PEOPLE THINK

We are interested in finding out about public attitudes towards people earning money "on the side", that is without declaring it to the tax man. Which of these do you yourself think are morally wrong?

	All %	Over-65s	Under-25s
Paying someone in cash who doesn't charge VAT	30	44	18
Accepting cash for some work in order to keep some earnings free of VAT or income tax	35	49	22
Using an employer's telephone without permission	36	53	26
Paying cash to someone if you suspect he or she isn't paying income tax	41	49	28
Taking time off when you're supposed to be at work	66	77	52
People on the dole earning some money without telling the social security office	67	84	61
Claiming expenses from an employer to which you are not entitled	70	79	59
Taking home things from work without paying for them	72	82	63

Which of these are you personally aware of someone else having done? Which have you yourself done?

	Know someone else %	Done yourself %
People on the dole earning some money without telling the social security office	32	3
Taking time off when you're supposed to be at work	28	11
Using an employer's phone without permission	26	20
Paying someone in cash who doesn't charge VAT	25	14
Taking home things from work without paying for them	25	10
Paying cash to someone if you suspect he or she isn't paying income tax	20	8
Accepting cash for some work in order to keep earnings free of VAT or income tax	20	7
Claiming expenses from an employer to which you are not entitled	18	4

### MORALITY AND POLITICAL ALLEGIANCE

Do you personally know of someone who has done any of these or have done them yourself?

	Conservative %	Labour %	Alliance %
Using an employer's telephone without their permission	36	28	39
Paying someone in cash who doesn't charge VAT	35	23	39
Taking things home from work without paying for them	33	23	36
People on the dole earning some money without telling the social security office	32	30	39
Taking time off when you're supposed to be at work	32	28	40
Accepting cash for some work in order to keep some earnings free of VAT or income tax	26	17	29
Paying cash to someone if you suspect he or she is not paying income tax	26	16	29
Claiming expenses from an employer to which you are not entitled	23	15	25

## Boardroom tension at a Moscow summit

Raymond Keene reports on the latest moves in the controversial battle of the chess giants.

Karpov and Kasparov

World chess champion Anatoly Karpov, currently defending his title in Moscow, is under a triple attack. First and fundamentally it is across the chessboard from his flamboyant and ingenious opponent, 22-year-old Garry Kasparov of Baku.

Second, and paradoxically, it is from the knowledgeable Moscow public. Kasparov, had earlier protested against Moscow as the match site, it being Karpov's home town. Yet the notoriously irregular conclusion by World Chess Federation (FIDE) President Florencio Campomanes of the first and aborted K-K match earlier this year is gradually turning public opinion in Kasparov's favour, a fact that is depressing the champion.

Finally, Karpov has remained silent over the sen-

sational and damaging allegations in the West German magazine, *Der Spiegel*, now common currency in Moscow, that he had earned 446,000 US dollars from personal endorsement of Hong Kong chess computer.

A warrant has now been issued for the arrest of Helmut Jungwirth, a chess and TV journalist from Hanover, and Karpov's former European agent, accused of diverting the money for his own use. Karpov's problem, apart from the missing cash, is that he should have declared this colossal sum to Soviet authorities. The timing could not have been worse - right in the middle of the most testing title match of Karpov's career.

It is doubtful if Karpov, a holder of the Order of Lenin, would ever suffer any official retribution for this indiscretion but these allegations clearly pose a threat to his general esteem and social standing in the Soviet hierarchy. What is more disturbing is the alleged involvement on Karpov's behalf of supposedly neutral (FIDE) officers. *Der Spiegel*

clearly implicates Campomanes and Alfred Kinzel, a senior official, as being actively engaged in the campaign to retrieve the funds.

Chess, the Soviet national game, unites the various Republics of the USSR as its one guiding passion. As I stood in the Treasury of the Moscow Central Chess Club, one wall covered by a giant map of the USSR, it was rammed home to me that the land of chess, stretching from the Caucasus to Kamchatka, has no frontiers within the Soviet Union.

In the 1920s and 1930s when the mass chess movement was inaugurated, it was believed by Soviet authorities that international success at chess conferred intellectual and cultural credibility on a new regime. There is now the additional lure of material benefits - foreign travel, book contracts and lucrative prizes for those who reach the top of the Soviet chess tree.

Perhaps more importantly, under the system where freedom to make individual decisions is notably absent, the chessboard provided a field for personal initiative that cannot be contradicted, except, of course, by the superior play of one's opponent. That was until February 15 this year, when Kasparov had won two consecutive games and Campomanes suddenly stepped in to stop the first K-K match.

In Moscow, Grandmaster experts currently see the conflict as one of materialism versus sacrifice. Time after time Kasparov has sacrificed pieces in game 11 he even parted with the Queen, his most powerful piece, to launch a devastating attack. In sharp contrast, Karpov has to enmesh himself and absorb the shock attacks.

The Moscow public adores Kasparov's bravura tactics. Applause is more spirited for him than the champion and Karpov has taken to arriving

late for the games to avoid an applause ratings war. During game 13, in virtually unprecedented fashion, the crowd broke out into cheering and applause well before the end of the game, simply because Kasparov had made a particularly vigorous move.

So far, Kasparov has utterly overturned conventional concepts of what contributes a sound position or what is viable in terms of material sacrifice. In this respect, his victory in game 16 will become an imperishable masterpiece. A pawn sacrifice in the opening by Kasparov left the world champion after 30 moves, on an almost full board, with no sensible moves at all.

A similar dilemma faced Karpov at the close of game 16 and when he eventually conceded defeat the 1,500 strong audience in the Tchaikovsky Hall leapt as one to its feet, screaming adulation.

It is a supreme tribute to the excellence of Kasparov's technique of defence and consolidation that he has faced up to this inspired onslaught and scored so well in the match. Kasparov's play may not be so outwardly attractive as Kasparov's, but it is unerringly effective.

The Soviet Chess Federation has been widely seen as opposed to Kasparov's fierce aspirations, which include being the youngest world champion in the history of the game. Yet the young pretender from Baku has far more to fear from FIDE officials, enraged by his outspoken criticism of their termination of the previous match. These officials tremble for their positions should Kasparov become champion and have placed the barrier of a revenge match in Kasparov's path should he win this time.

Kasparov confided to me in Moscow that he believes the current match is secure from unsolicited FIDE intervention. The harsh glare of hostile world publicity will have prevented that.

### 'Corby' Gardine

Jack Gardine, a lesser known cricketer of the 1930s, known to the cricketers of Yorkshire as 'Corby'. Two seats in the team bus were removed to accommodate his Corby trouser press. He was always impeccably dressed. Note: 'NORTH YORKSHIRE SPORTING GAZETTE': 'A joy to see Corby, his flannels pristine in creased glory as he strides manfully to the wicket. So proud was he of his attire, he refused to wear pads, which was unfortunate as he was both wicket keeper and opening bat. In 12 years his legs were broken 15 times. A team mate recalls him, "E weer raight quaire" (trans. "he was quite eccentric.")

(SEE ALSO THE CORBLES AND CORSET LEON.)

AN EXTRACT FROM A RECENTLY DISCOVERED ENCYCLOPEDIA OF STAFFETTE ISSUED IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST BY CORBY OF WINDSOR

Corby of Windsor, a member of the Royal Family, was the first to introduce the Corby Trouser Press into the world.

Please send me your copy of the Corby Trouser Press.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Postcode \_\_\_\_\_

Corby of Windsor, Ltd, 100, Pall Mall, London W1A 1AA

Telephone: 01-839 9640

Telex: 915429

For catalogues and information, please contact:

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street, London W1A 1AA

Christie's, 134, Regent Street,



# First lady of Indian politics

The former Maharani of Gwalior has survived political imprisonment to become vice-president of a major opposition party. Vijayaraje Scindia talks to Louise Nicholson about her life and her country's future

The Delhi telephone line cracked, threatening to cut us off. "Come tomorrow morning," said the voice. "There are two gates. You enter the one with the Rajmata's crest - the sun and two chakras."

Next morning the stuffy, springless taxi bounced through the crested gate. Two uniformed guards saluted. The car swept past trees blossoming with orange, flame-red flowers and halted before a modest, tiled bungalow. Vijayaraje Scindia was on the steps to greet me.

She is perhaps the best known woman politician in India. Born a commoner, she married the powerful Maharaja of Gwalior in 1941. After Independence in 1947, she was a close friend of Prime Minister Nehru and in the late 1950s became a member of his Congress government. But she later crossed the political floor and was jailed by his daughter, Indira Gandhi, during the Emergency government of 1975-77.

Now a widow of 66, she is vice-president of the Bharatiya Janata Party (Indian People's Party), a major opposition party to Rajiv Gandhi's Congress government. It is as if the Duchess of Devonshire had joined the Shadow Cabinet. To many, she is still known as the Rajmata and enjoys royal respect. But, since royalty was abolished following Independence, to officialdom she is plain Vijayaraje Scindia.

She is a strikingly handsome woman. As tradition demands, she draws the end of her widow's white sari over her hair. She is strong, spirited and devout. She seldom sleeps more than five hours a night and rarely spends two nights in the same place. As she admits: "Overdrive has become the routine of my life."

She led me to a dimly-lit sitting room, furnished with carved chairs, fine rugs and looking glasses engraved with the Gwalior crest - all salvaged from her much-loved Delhi home which was requisitioned by the State during the Emergency.

As the fan whirled above, she talked about her life and her country. "Whether you are born high or low, for some people life is always a struggle. I was born on a Saturday," she smiled. "And Saturday's child works hard for a living."

Born into an offshoot of the Nepalese royal family, her mother died when she was nine days old. So her grandmother raised her on what she describes in her new autobiography as a "segment of Nepal transplanted to the heartland of the Indian subcontinent".

That grandmother, an unusually enlightened woman, was her foremost influence. "She taught me the Hindu

rituals and texts. And she tried to give me the best education. Of course, in those days English was the best."

However, the enlightened household did not permit the Hindu child to eat with her non-Hindu governess.

"My grandmother couldn't speak a word of English," she recalled affectionately. "But she had learnt to sign her name, to ride side-saddle in European dress, even to cycle. And she used to play the piano and sing, too."

Her grandmother was also an addict of exhibitions and an indefatigable traveller - often in a Buick, with a lorry following behind for the servants and luggage. "In 1930, when I was about 10, we were en route to and aeroplane exhibition in Delhi and stopped at Gwalior to go to the zoo. A couple of smart teenagers came riding past. 'There goes the Maharaja and his sister,' said my grandmother, adding dreamily like any mother would. 'How wonderful if our Nani' - that was my nickname - 'could be married to this handsome young man'."

In fact, he was quite plump, but that was thought good then. I forgot about him after that."

Meanwhile, her father secretly removed her from this sheltered life to the emancipated Besant Women's College at Benares, the Hindu centre of pilgrimage and learning. In a climate of rising nationalism and increased dissatisfaction with Raj rule, her fellow students followed Mahatma Gandhi's call for plain living, a strong weapon in his non-violent war against the British. But the Rajmata rejected the Mahatma's non-violence as carrying a "negative, masochistic connotation". Instead, she followed the more "stormy" Subhas Chandra Bose. She became a vegetarian and wore simple, unadorned clothes, and she and the Raj deluged her tea-dances and cocktail parties.

However, it was her maternal family who made for her a fairy-tale marriage to Vijayaraje Scindia. Known simply as the Scindia, he was the "right age, right caste, right everything". As Maharaja of Gwalior, he ruled a vast state in central India and, under the British, was one of the five state rulers to merit a 21-gun salute on official occasions. And he was fabulously rich.

This most eligible maharaja was shown photographs of suitable brides. "He chose me. We had a secret meeting at the Taj Hotel in Bombay. Then he invited us all to Mahalaxmi races - horses were his great love. Auntie thought he was testing me to see if I would be lucky for him. He got his first double that day, when two of his horses won races. After our marriage I asked him if Auntie had



Widow warrior: Vijayaraje Scindia at 66, still a guiding light of the opposition to the Gandhi family

guessed right about the test: she had."

Adjusting to her new life as Maharani to the Scindia was remarkably easy, hardly worth mentioning. "I adjusted well. My husband taught me the protocol. When someone was coming, he would explain his status and which level of respect to show. I don't think I ever made a mistake."

They raised a family of three daughters and a son and flitted between homes in, among other places, Gwalior, Delhi and Bombay. Meanwhile, she started working to improve women's conditions, especially in education, a role she energetically continues today. "My husband was very liberal, very encouraging. He really built me up and brought out all my abilities."

India's Independence demanded another radical change of lifestyle as the princes and their domains became part of the new democracy. Vijayaraje Scindia and her husband, now officially the ex-rulers of Gwalior but "still very rich", both decided not to join a political party. "We believed in India as a whole. If we joined a party, we would be partisan and therefore against some of our people."

But in 1957 her husband's criticisms of the Congress Party led to rumours that he actively supported the opposition growing up in the former Gwalior territories; such support by the influential Scindias would lose Congress those seats in the next elections. In his absence, Vijayaraje Scindia decided to scotch the rumours herself. She went to Delhi and explained his innocence to the Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, only to be told that "the proof of the pudding was in the eating and why didn't I stand for the Congress party?"

"I knew my husband's views: so I refused. Then I telephoned him in Bombay. He was furious. It was the first time I had acted without consulting him. He told me I had to take the consequence and accept. So I

got the ticket and stood for parliament."

She won her seat, but had defeated the party with which they both sympathized. "My solution was withdrawal. No one could have made a less diligent parliamentarian than I." Four years later, aged 41, she was widowed. The 1962 elections loomed. So Nehru himself, anxious not to lose the seat, inaugurated her campaign in Gwalior. "I did not even move out of the house and I got the highest number of votes. Then I decided to come out of mourning and keep myself busy and I became very active in politics."

Despite her criticisms of Nehru, she believes he "nursed the sapling of democracy in India". But her opinion of the rule of Nehru's daughter is less sympathetic and in 1966 she left the Congress Party.

But she had seen "what immense capacity for good there was in the right kind of politics". So, from the dozen national and many regional parties in opposition, she selected two. She stood for the legislative assembly in one, and for parliament in the other. As she notes in a matter-of-fact way in her book, "I won landslide victories in both". For one seat her majority was 200,000 votes, "incidentally breaking the Maharani of Jaipur's record by 50,000."

It was during Mrs Gandhi's Emergency rule that Vijayaraje Scindia's criticism of the government suffered most. "The purpose of the Emergency was to silence all dissent by terror. Overnight, India was transformed into a police state."

She went underground before deciding to give herself up. "My offence was that I opposed the ruling party." During her long stint in the notorious Tihar jail in Delhi, the glamorous Maharani of Jaipur was in the neighbouring cell. She described their fellow inmates as "a cross-section

of degraded humanity such as I had not known even existed: no vice, no obscenity, no depravity was unrepresented... the stench was thick... can hell be much different?"

When the Emergency ended in March 1977, the Janata, an alliance of the opposing parties, "restored sanity and sanctity" to governing India before falling in October 1979. Strangely, it was from a television news bulletin that she learnt she was to stand against Mrs Gandhi in her seat. Apparently, the Janata leaders saw her as the only possible candidate. But she lost, the Janata dissolved, and her Janasangh Party was renamed the Bharatiya Janata Party.

"I feel the country needs us more than ever before, because of the internal turmoil. Indian tradition has to be kept up. We have never given in to evil. The atrocities of the Emergency can never be forgiven. My people went through hell through no fault of their own. That injustice has to be changed."

She is no more optimistic about India's immediate future under the government of Indira Gandhi's son, Rajiv. "I don't see much sign of change yet, though I still say 'give him a chance'. The struggle is against the conspiracy of the government, the money and the muscle power - these three combined. It's a difficult battle. To put up a fight needs lots of guts."

However she is optimistic that, in the long run, India does have the guts to survive. "You know, when a fruit is ripe on the tree, it can fall. But when the flesh goes bad the seed inside can give birth to a new strong tree. That is how I see India today."

\*Princess: The Autobiography of the Dowager Maharani of Gwalior by Vijayaraje Scindia with Manohar Malgonkar is published by Century Hutchinson on November 7, price £10.95.

## Pulling power of the two G forces

For the last ten days, the voices of two raving beauties and a strange Anglo-Irishman have been scratching at my brain.

The two beauties were Mrs Victoria Gillick and Dr Germaine Greer who, together at the Oxford Union debating whether The Permissive Society has enslaved women rather than liberated them, could have been sisters, so alike were their upturned hair, clear foreheads and well-shaped brows, not to mention their somewhat disapproving attitudes towards sexual activity. The man was George Bernard Shaw who, through the two female protagonists in Mrs Warren's Profession (now playing at the National Theatre) had plenty to say about The Female Lot circa 1883.

I have come to only one conclusion: that Mrs G and Dr G have both fared better than they might have done had they been contemporaries of Mrs Warren. They may both feel victimized by the permissive era in which they live but, had she been a virtuous Victorian, Mrs G might have died in childbirth during one of her ten confinements and Dr G would never have been allowed to crusade for feminism and have a misspent youth. As a serious woman, she would have been expected to wear plain shirtwaisters and live a spinsterly life from girlhood to dotage.

For a previous Mrs G there would have been no generous family allowances to help keep a large household in business; for a Victorian Dr G there would have been very little tolerance shown towards her particular brand of brilliance, well-laced with dotiness. Shaw's women had a much harder time of it.

They also had some real debating points to get their teeth into. Career versus Family, Love versus Work were choices that had, genuinely, and often, after much suffering, to be made. That they can be combined is now taken so much for granted that the Oxford Union debate became little more than springboard for two good-looking women to pronounce on Promiscuity and the Pill.

Naturally enough, neither approved. In these days of increasing cervical cancer, only a fairly obsessive hedonist would dare to babble on about the delights of well-protected, spur-of-the-moment sex.

There was little disagreement between the Gs that women would be better off setting their sights on education, training and a good job rather than mooning around after some chap and gulping down oral contraceptives on his behalf. Nevertheless, their ideas on what constitutes a perfect place for women remain somewhat different.

For Mrs G, Camelot is a place where women are placed on pedestals so high above the ground that you can hardly see the soles of their feet. She would like women to be treasured, adored, worshipped. This rather revives notions of the Victorian Angel in the House, whose husband did indeed profess to idolise her while also consorting with prostitutes - a system that made Shaw's Mrs Warren a rich woman.



PENNY PERRICK

That is the problem about eras when women were expected to be treasured, adored etc. They weren't often consorted with - or even liked. And those who had the bad luck or bad judgement to fall off their pedestal certainly couldn't pick themselves up, dust themselves off and start all over again: they were ruined forever. The legacy of Victorian doublethink is that when I hear a man say "wonderful woman, my wife", I come to the conclusion that he is none too fond of her.

To live in Mrs Gillick's ideal world also poses the question of how men are meant to work alongside educated and trained career women if, instead of being allowed to display the usual workaday attitudes of healthy competitiveness, they are supposed to treat them like pieces of the finest Dresden.

Dr G's ideas are less romantic. She would, it is true, like a bit of psychic tension to be a part of relationships since that is "what stops sex being banal" but she would also like sex to be demystified so that women felt able to take it or leave it, like choosing whether to have a drink before dinner or not. This state of affairs will come about when women no longer feel their lives depend on male approval. A liberated state indeed. I wonder whose approval we will then begin to crave.

Which brings us back to Shaw again. Or to his creation, Mrs Warren, who insists in the face of her daughter's stubborn independence: "The only way for a woman to provide for herself decently is for her to be good to some man that can afford to be good to her". A subject that I would dearly like to hear the two Gs discuss.

### Note of discord

The happy-ever-after musical has not had things all its own way for some time. Bodies littered the stage in West Side Story and Sweeney Todd to the extent that one wondered why one had not made a real night of it and gone to see Il trovatore instead.

Nevertheless, I am horrified that a musical play "based on the diary of Anne Frank" has opened in New York. If the only way for people to learn about the death camps is to come out of a musical, based on the life of one of their victims, humming the tunes, it shouldn't be.

## A bogus blueprint for motherhood

### COMMENT

Andrew Duncan

There is a growing trend among broody, middle-class women in their mid-twenties and early thirties to become single parents by choice. These are not sad, deserted mistresses or naive young girls. They search for a suitable father with the intention of becoming pregnant and raise the child themselves, unencumbered by the dubious benefits of a husband.

Although it may bring a smirk to men who aspire to life as a stud, it also provides another gloomy warning to those who are shell-shocked by the contemporary combination of feminist over-kill and gynaecological technology, such as sperm banks, which threaten all but the most virile with sexual redundancy. There is even a do-it-yourself technique of artificial insemination.

The delights of this brave new motherhood are revealed by Jean Renvoize in her book *Going Solo*. It is result of interviews with 30 single mothers as well as the usual clutch of experts wrapping up the obvious in portentous gobbledygook: "for a child the optimal situation is one that's normative for that society."

Ms Renvoize, the former wife of a publisher and mother of two grown-up children, claims that the women she interviewed were "happy, fulfilled, strong but gentle individuals who gave out warmth and a readiness to share with others."

It sounds like poppycock to me, even though Ms Renvoize is a delightful person, a good mother, probably kind to animals and dynamic enough to have had a recent affair with a man 20 years her junior - "a smashing bloke, but he was very young for his age". Perhaps his naively influ-



enced her book's conclusions, which provide a fascinating example of how arrogant, emotionally shoddy and bogus a lot of the so-called "women's movement" has become. Some of us, reading her book, might be more than a little worried about the reaction of a boy reared in a lesbian household.

She explains some of the difficulties for single mothers and makes it clear that such a situation works only for a minority of women. "Those who are desperate for someone to love but are not ready for motherhood, should go out and buy a puppy," she says.

But then the bogus arguments begin. "It is far better to be brought up by an intelligent mother, who has thought deeply about the responsibility of being a single parent than in a family where the parents are squabbling all the time". She explains that one in three marriages ends in divorce

("which probably means one in two is breaking down") and that the number of one-parent families has risen by 70 per cent in the last decade. As this now affects more than 1.5 million children, it is becoming less normal for them to live with both parents.

So what? Does that mean every female suffering from "bio panic" (the fear that she will be too late to fulfil what is said to be a biological "necessity" to have children) has the right to deprive her child deliberately of the love, advice and support of a father, however imperfect he may be?

She has an answer, batty as all the others. "There are an incredible number of children born into appallingly deprived families. Look at incest alone - one child in ten is sexually abused. There is so much physical abuse, and it is getting worse. An awful lot of people would give a horse laugh and

say, 'They're lucky', if you call these children 'deprived' because they don't have a father."

It is true that children can be used as missiles in a marriage, but most parents feel ashamed of such action and the battle scars of broken marriages are healed eventually. Being a parent, however, lasts a lifetime - genuinely "for better or for worse" - and it is indefensible to deny a child the bond, however imperfect, with one partner.

Naturally, as Ms Renvoize is discussing the "fulfilment" of women, one person who is not consulted is the child. "It is too early to tell how they will turn out," she admits. "But I was impressed both by them and the mothers."

Well, she would be. But children are too important to be left just to their mothers. "Going Solo" is published by Routledge & Kegan Paul, price £9.95.

### TALKBACK

From Mrs I. McCarthy, Southport, Merseyside.

In her "Comment" (headlined "Adoption: the phantom guest", October 22) Mrs Christine Brown poses a query about the position of the first and biological mother in adoption. Having adopted four children she must expect four different answers. Just as we are all individuals reacting differently to life's different circumstances, so with adoption.

There are women who, having parted with a baby, are guilty and tormented for the rest of their days. There are also those who, having made the decision, often a brave and unselfish one, learn to adjust and accept and get on with life. There are also those somewhere in between. "My son will never be replaced," said one young mother to me, two years later, "but I have ever think about him now."

Adoption is impossible without some pain to all concerned. I do not belittle this anguish but it needs to be seen in perspective. For example, none of us have a choice about how we come to be part of the family in which we find ourselves. We can all look back and wonder with varying degrees of information. For adopted people, the mystery and secrecy surrounding it in past practice needed revision and today's approach with more information given, and the possible late contact, is welcome. It is not, however, the complete answer.

The one generalization that can be allowed is that children need families. In some cases a mother's extended family, parents, siblings etc can provide this even if, sadly, contact with a father is lost and adoption is not necessary. In other cases adoption is a very satisfactory solution to a child's immediate, early and urgent need for a secure and nurturing background in which to grow into a whole and integrated person.

Mrs Christine Brown seems to have provided just this for her children.

## "THE WORD IS FAST"

Frank Muir



"I think this Fast idea will appeal to a huge amount of people. The size of the problem of World Hunger tends to boggle our minds and leave us feeling helpless."

"Now here is something we can do to show our concern."

Frank Muir is hungry for change. He is not alone. During the weekend of November 15, 16 and 17 thousands of people will be fasting for 24 hours in Oxfam's second Hungry for Change FAST.

The past 12 months have shown how much people in this country care about World Hunger. Everyone knows we need change - a change to give hope to the hungry and a

change in the attitudes of governments towards them.

Last year's experience of fasting for one day allowed people to understand a little better

the appalling fate of the 750 million people who suffer hunger every day without choice.

At the same time, through sponsorship, they raised valuable funds for Oxfam development projects overseas.

It is our intention that this year's fast should represent a massive expression of concern - of a nation hungry for change.

Please join us. Fill in the coupon for details without delay.

**FAST WITH OXFAM - NOV. 15, 16 or 17**

I support OXFAM's second Hungry for Change FAST

☐ I'll fast. Please forward my name to my nearest Oxfam organiser.

☐ I'm not able to fast, but send me details of the Hungry for Change campaign.

I enclose a donation of £

Name

Address

Postcode

Send to: Oxfam, Room TM60, FREEPOST, Oxford, OX2 7BR.

To get FAST details fast, contact your area OXFAM organiser

through your local phone directory.



**OXFAM**



## THE TIMES DIARY

### Design fault

Channel 4's *Space on Earth* programme tonight will be slightly shorter than intended. Sandwiched between attacks by architecture critics on London's South Bank complex was to have been a brief interview with Sir Denis Lasdun, architect of one part of that complex, the National Theatre. After a recent preview of the programme, however, Sir Denis exploded, contacted his solicitors, and mounted an ultimately successful campaign against C4, programme makers Anglia, and the Independent Broadcasting Authority to have his comments excised. Sir Denis tells me he wished to be "totally dissociated from the series" and "totally excited from a film that is totally spurious". He further claims he was interviewed under "false pretences" - a point C4 appears to concede. "I suppose the point of principle was that he didn't agree to be part of the sort of programme that was actually produced," a spokesman told *British Design* magazine last week.

### Toeing the line

The government was obliged to give its backbenchers a free vote on its controversial Water (Fluoridation) Bill last Thursday night. Not so the ministers. A memo from chief whip John Wakeham, erroneously inserted into a Tory MP's weekly whip instructions, gives the game away. Headed "Confidential. To all Ministers", it states: "I must ask all ministers to be present in the House at 9.30 for 10.00pm and until the business is concluded. Would you please ask your parliamentary private secretary to be present for this bill."

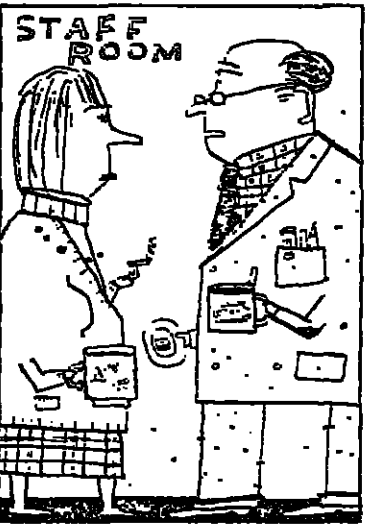
### Drum role

The West Indians who convert steel drums into tables beneath a north London railway viaduct have a new outlet. They have sold one for £200 in the Environment Secretary, Kenneth Baker, who visited the government-backed Notting Hill Carnival Project last month and preferred the new product to the standard government-issue coffee table in his office.

### The limit

Boodles, the Piccadilly club, seems to be going over the top in its desire to uphold standards. The other day it ejected a lady smartly attired in a trouser suit on the grounds that she was incorrectly dressed. She happened to be the step-daughter of Lord Henniker, a former British ambassador to Jordan and Denmark, who has sent the club a letter of protest. Indeed, having experienced the club's heavy-handedness himself, Lord Henniker is reviewing his own membership. Rummaging through his briefcase for a newspaper one day, he was tartly informed by a club servant that business could not be conducted on the premises. "I don't want to make too much of it, but I have been an ambassador and I am a peer - I really ought to know how to behave," he tells me.

BARRY FANTONI



"Going to Australia's do? He's leaving to be a Notts miner"

### The bootee

Sara Keays' publishers assure me that her kiss-and-tell memoirs will finally appear in book form this week. They should sell well in Oxford. Undergraduates at Pembroke College are so impressed by her gals that they have made her an honorary member of the junior common room and voted that their president, Mike Guyomar, should knit Flora a pair of pink and white bootees. At the Reform Club, of which Miss Keays is already a member, her exploits have been less well received. Members have been deliberating on the female equivalent of conduct unbefitting an officer and gentleman, and in the question of her continued membership has been aired.

● Show-jumper Harvey Smith, who in September called a press conference to announce he had left his wife for his lover, has chosen an unfortunate title for his latest book, out on Thursday: *Bedside Jumping*.

### Going up

Who will Neil Kinnock appoint as his parliamentary private secretary now that Derek Foster has been elected Labour chief whip? Hot favourite is a rising star within the party, Gordon Brown, soft left MP for Dunfermline East.

PHS

Mikhail Gorbachev has responded to persistent American calls for a specific Soviet arms control proposal by a clever gambit. The West is now faced with a choice. It can focus only on what is unacceptable in the Soviet proposal - and in most respects the Soviet proposal is unacceptable - or it can seize the opportunity to refine its own negotiating objectives and seek an agreement which would significantly reduce nuclear weapons and promote strategic stability.

The Soviet proposal does not call for an equal number of nuclear weapons but equal reductions. It includes in an overall ceiling all US nuclear weapons that can strike the Soviet homeland but not Soviet nuclear weapons threatening Western Europe and Asia. It is open to the criticisms that the Reagan administration has made of the Salt II treaty - that it would leave the Russians with significant advantages in missile warheads and payload and have little effect on planned Soviet programmes. It would constrain technologies in which the Americans have a lead, ban new US missile systems but permit the Russians to keep their modernized ICBM force and perhaps even deploy their new ICBMs.

A single ceiling does not take into account the fact that a strategic missile warhead is not equal to a strategic bomber weapon or to a US nuclear weapon deployed in Europe. While providing for reductions, the actual size is not clear and these may only be in older systems. Finally, the new proposal would not necessarily promote stability for it would leave the Soviet Union with a large and modernized ICBM force.

The US should simply reject, as it has in the past, these Soviet efforts to achieve unfair advantages, to establish unequal ceilings, and to constrain only new American technologies. But it should not turn its back on the proclaimed Soviet interest in dramatic reductions. For a 50 per cent reduction, if calculated

A poster of Karl Marx adorns the wall in the office of Derek Hutton, deputy leader of Liverpool City Council. "Philosophers have only interpreted the world: our job is to change it," is the message from Marx. Hutton freely admits he is a Marxist and comes up with an apt metaphor when asked if he is a Trotskyist. "I think that Leon Trotsky hit the nail on the head for much of the current thinking of today."

It was the fate of Trotsky's own head which has provided the name for a new anti-Hutton campaign on Merseyside - "Operation Icepick". Leading the campaign is Labour front-bencher Robert Kilroy-Silk, the MP for neighbouring Knowsley North. He claims that Hutton is behind moves by the Militant Tendency to infiltrate his constituency and unseat him.

Hutton responds that Kilroy-Silk is looking for a scapegoat to cover his inadequacies as an MP. But there is considerable evidence of an organized attempt by Militant to take over the seat.

Like other Labour MPs, Kilroy-Silk is facing reselection. In December his constituency party's ruling body, the general committee, will decide whether it wants him or a different candidate at the next general election. Kilroy-Silk claims that the Militant Tendency has been systematically attempting to pack the committee. Militants have taken over key positions in the constituency party and are less than welcoming to his supporters.

"When ordinary party members stand up at meetings to give their contributions, they are jeered at, heckled and reviled by the Militants," says Kilroy-Silk. "It is difficult to feel that you are in the same party, that we are comrades and brothers, when you are intimidated and treated as enemies. Decent people don't want to turn up any more, and that is largely what has happened in some wards."

The Militant proposed as a candidate to replace Kilroy-Silk is Councillor Tony Mulhearn. He is Hutton's closest comrade in arms, president of the Liverpool Labour Party and a veteran Trotskyist. He admits that he is seeking the nomination, but rejects the idea of a Militant conspiracy as "a lurid figment of Kilroy-Silk's imagination."

But Kilroy-Silk points to the activities of his constituency party chairman, Jim McGinley, a self-confessed Militant supporter, who has been playing a neutral role in the reselection process. McGinley, an English teacher at St Kevin's boys' comprehensive school, has, according to Kilroy-Silk, "been scuttling round the constituency canvassing for Mulhearn."

McGinley, who has never before talked to the capitalist media, is affronted by the suggestion. "I don't scuttle around anything for anybody. But I am a supporter of the Militant."

President Reagan never misses an opportunity to condemn not only abortion but also a wide range of family planning practices. Mrs Thatcher, by contrast, has so far abstained from pronouncing on "population issues."

The British government, in forums such as the World Population Conference in Mexico City last year and the UN Conference on Women in Nairobi this summer, has tended to stick to the line put forward by the World Bank in its well-argued 1984 World Development Report that increased family planning services are necessary if the developing world is to control its exploding population and enjoy any economic growth.

But with the help of "pro-life" activists who have put population control programmes on the political agenda in the United States, British groups are redoubling their efforts to shift this consensus. They argue that family planning in developing countries is not only often coercive, involving forced sterilization and abortion, but is also bad economics, since a growing population leads to an expanding economy and thus creates a new momentum to tackle social problems.

A man at the forefront developing these economic arguments in a way which would appeal to the hard-headed strategists of the White

## How Reagan can put Moscow to the test

by Lynn Davis

from current Soviet strategic nuclear warheads, would require a dismantling of about 5,000 weapons. If no more than 60 per cent of those remaining were ICBMs the Russians would be left with less than half their current number of these warheads. These ICBMs would still be very threatening and a first-strike threat to US silo-based ICBMs. But through such a significant reduction in the Soviet threat, stability would be enhanced and the US task of deploying a survivable ICBM force would be much easier.

First, the US should seek overall equivalence in the strategic nuclear forces of the two sides by proposing equal ceilings on the number of nuclear weapons and their destructive power. Such a proposal would be consistent with the Reagan administration's aim of redressing Soviet advantages in missiles and willingness to bargain with US advantages in bombers. It would meet the long-standing Soviet desire to be accepted as an equal superpower.

It is encouraging that Moscow now appears to agree that the principal unit for counting nuclear forces should be the weapons themselves. But a formula will still need to be devised for equating missile warheads with bomber weapons and for linking missile and bomber payloads.

As to future levels of weapons and

destructive power, the US should define the ceilings consistent with a reduction in Soviet nuclear weapons by 50 per cent. For example, it could propose a ceiling of 6,500 equivalent missile and bomber warheads and 8 million lb of equivalent payload. Under these equal ceilings, each side would have flexibility to design and equip its nuclear forces to meet its own requirements.

A central US objective in the Salt and Start negotiations has been to promote strategic stability by seeking to improve the survivability of the nuclear forces on both sides. To this end, the US should seek to forgo the deployment of space-based defences if this proves necessary to achieve the constraints on offensive forces outlined above.

In the case of such negotiations, both sides would need reassurance that the ABM treaty would be sustained long enough to permit those reductions. By refining its own position on offensive forces and by determining its real objectives on strategic defences, the US will test the Soviet seriousness and arms control objectives. And if the enterprise ultimately fails, the onus for failure will be with Moscow, for the US will have seized the opportunity presented by Gorbachev's proposals.

The author is Director of Studies at the International Institute for Strategic Studies.

Michael Cockerell on the threat driving a Labour MP to hit back at Militant

## Who will win this Merseyside showdown?



Kilroy-Silk: 'Infiltrators packing my party committee'

Mulhearn: faces a by-election if selected

Militant and I do support Tony Mulhearn as candidate for Knowsley North. But no underhand methods are being used. And I reject completely any charge that the constituency party has treated the MP unfairly, has harassed him, intimidated him or blackmailed him. There is no plot and no conspiracy."

Kilroy-Silk's supporters identify Militant's unprepossessing headquarters in Liverpool as the centre of the campaign to oust him. It is a shabby grey house on Lower Breck Road with metal grilles over the windows, and a corrugated iron front door. No non-comrade is allowed to penetrate beyond its outer office.

Even though Militant has been described by Labour's national leaders, it dominates the Liverpool Labour Party. It has many full-time workers at Lower Breck Road. For the past two years, Militant's political power base has been the City Council.

Hutton is responsible for Liverpool's manpower recruitment policies and is proud of the number of new council jobs he has created.

As well as his activities at Liverpool City Council, Hutton also holds a £10,000-a-year part-time post on Knowsley Council. Kilroy-Silk's supporters claim that Hutton has been lobbying in favour of Mulhearn's candidacy. Knowsley Councillor Peter Fisher, who was Kilroy-Silk's agent at the last general election, says: "People have recently been recruited to the Liverpool security force which is under the direct control of Liverpool City Council and is often referred to as Derek Hutton's private army."

Hutton admits that a number of Militant supporters on the security force have become trades union delegates to the 142-strong Knowsley Labour Party's general committee, which will decide whether to select Mulhearn or Kilroy-Silk. But Hutton belittles their significance: "Probably you could count on one hand and still have a couple of fingers to spare the number of people from the Knowsley general committee who are employed by Liverpool. If that three, or four, or whatever, is going to make a difference in terms of the position Kilroy-Silk is in, then he obviously

As the constituency is one of the safest Labour seats in the country, Mulhearn, if selected, would normally be assured of becoming its next MP. But Kilroy-Silk says he would then consider standing against him in a by-election. "The Labour Party nationally has said that membership of Militant is incompatible with membership of the Labour Party. I am going to make sure that no Militant supporter takes over this constituency. I shall stand up for what the Labour Party says it believes in."

At the Labour conference in Bournemouth earlier this month, Neil Kinnock rebuffed his most contemptuous attacks for Mulhearn and Hutton. They were "generals of gesture and tendency tacticians" who had produced "the grotesque chaos of hiring taxis to scuttle around the city handing out redundancy notices to its own workers". But the campaign to unseat Kilroy-Silk demonstrates that on Merseyside, at least, the Tendency tacticians are still alive and at work.

The author is a reporter for the BBC Panorama and This Week, BBC television programmes.

## Family planners with a fight on their hands

House is Professor Julian Simon, who was the collaborator of the utopianist Herman Kahn until the latter's death in 1983.

Professor Simon, who has become one of the Reagan administration's principal advisers on population, has recently been furthering his case in Britain. He and Professor Lord Bauer of the London School of Economics have teamed up with the lobby group Family and Youth Concern to make two half-hour films on the inequities of family planning programmes round the world. They are scheduled for release early next year.

In June, Simon came to Britain so that he could accompany Mrs Valerie Riches, national secretary of Family and Youth Concern, to a meeting with Lady Trumpington, Minister of State at the Department of Health and Social Security. Their visit was timed to protest against Britain's proposed ratification of the United Nations convention on all forms of discrimination against women, which speaks of a woman's right to contraception.

Like most members of the Government when discussing population matters, Lady Trumpington refused to be drawn. According to Mrs Riches, she and her colleagues from the DHSS, the Overseas Development Administration and the Office of Population Census and Surveys declined to enter any discussion with her visitors. Mrs Riches says: "We were given a rude and cold reception."

The following month the convention was adopted at the Nairobi conference, where Lady Trumpington was a British delegate.

Mrs Jill Knight, Conservative MP for Birmingham Edgbaston, fared slightly better with the Minister for Overseas Development, Timothy Raison, when she raised the same issues earlier this year in her capacity as chairman of the parliamentary Family and Child Protection Group. Mrs Knight was particularly exercised by Britain's increased support for the International Planned Parenthood Federation.

Last year the United States cut off its \$17 million funding to the

nuclear strategy. These questions are not likely to be resolved for many years, and the West should not allow the Russians to force a premature decision.

Nevertheless, the West will need to come to some preliminary answers. The choices appear to be: (1) to trade a potential deployment of space-based defences for significant constraints on offensive nuclear forces - such as a reduction by one half of the current nuclear arsenal; (2) to protect the option of deploying strategic defences and forgo, if necessary, reductions in offensive forces; or (3) to postpone deciding and be satisfied with whatever modest arms control objectives can still be negotiated.

The West can pursue only one of these choices. Even not deciding about defences - or failing to gain a consensus in the West - is a course of action which will probably have the additional effect of postponing significant constraints on offensive forces. Of course, the West could test Soviet willingness to make major reductions before choosing. But as the Russians are not likely to agree to these until the future of strategic defences is clarified, the West will need to be prepared to forgo the deployment of space-based defences if this proves necessary to achieve the constraints on offensive forces outlined above.

In the case of such negotiations, both sides would need reassurance that the ABM treaty would be sustained long enough to permit those reductions.

By refining its own position on offensive forces and by determining its real objectives on strategic defences, the US will test the Soviet seriousness and arms control objectives. And if the enterprise ultimately fails, the onus for failure will be with Moscow, for the US will have seized the opportunity presented by Gorbachev's proposals.

The author is Director of Studies at the International Institute for Strategic Studies.

has far more problems than I think".

Kilroy-Silk says the security force delegates are only part of the problem he faces. He claims that in many of the local branches of his constituency party where the membership is very low, Militant supporters have found it easy to infiltrate and take over the key posts and become delegates to the general committee. In the last few months there has been a rise in the number of new delegates to the committee from the Transport and General Workers Union.

"It really is extraordinary," says Kilroy-Silk. "For the past two years the composition of my general committee has been stable at about 80 members. In the past few months there has been a dramatic influx of new delegates. Most of them have come from the TGWU. Of 37 T and G delegates, we now have 25 new faces - people who have never been seen in the Labour Party before."

McGinley says: "I think that anybody who knows anything about the union movement would realize it is not in anybody's power to offer membership of a union."

The Labour Party's north-west regional headquarters is carrying out a full-scale investigation into the credentials of all 142 delegates to the Knowsley North general committee. It has discovered irregularities and is determined that when the general committee meets to select its candidate the procedure will be 100 per cent above board. Regional TGWU officials are co-operating with the Labour Party in its investigation. There is no suggestion that the TGWU is in any way involved in what is being done in its name at local level in Knowsley North.

As the constituency is one of the safest Labour seats in the country, Mulhearn, if selected, would normally be assured of becoming its next MP. But Kilroy-Silk says he would then consider standing against him in a by-election. "The Labour Party nationally has said that membership of Militant is incompatible with membership of the Labour Party. I am going to make sure that no Militant supporter takes over this constituency. I shall stand up for what the Labour Party says it believes in."

At the Labour conference in Bournemouth earlier this month, Neil Kinnock rebuffed his most contemptuous attacks for Mulhearn and Hutton. They were "generals of gesture and tendency tacticians" who had produced "the grotesque chaos of hiring taxis to scuttle around the city handing out redundancy notices to its own workers". But the campaign to unseat Kilroy-Silk demonstrates that on Merseyside, at least, the Tendency tacticians are still alive and at work.

The author is a reporter for the BBC Panorama and This Week, BBC television programmes.

federation, the London-based umbrella group for International Family Planning Associations, because of its support for abortion, particularly in China and El Salvador. Britain then increased its 1984 contribution from £3 million to £3.75 million.

Recently the US government threatened to curtail its funding for the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, citing its support for allegedly coercive family planning, including abortion, in China and elsewhere.

Ann Winterton, Conservative MP for Congleton, has repeatedly hit at Britain's support for the international federation and raised other population issues in the Commons. Chris Whitehouse, her personal assistant, says parliamentary support is growing. He argues that the developing world is being conformed by family planners: "Family planning programmes do not actually benefit Third World countries. With all the money the United States still spends on family planning, it could feed, clothe and educate all the children in China under 14."

"In fact there is no world population or even food problem. There is just a problem of distribution of resources. To admit that is embarrassing to most governments."

Andrew Lycett

## Classroom war that must stop

I have never had such a response to an article as I did to that two weeks ago about "June," the girl who cannot get a grant to study A levels as a preparation for a degree in science and engineering. It brought in a flood of suggestions and practical offers of help, brochures of charities and a number of offers of money.

Practically every letter was from someone who saw the problem from the girl's point of view. Even the hostile ones ("Why should she get any help when I made it on my own?") viewed it as one of individual self-fulfilment. Only one writer was primarily concerned about the problem from the other end - Britain's desperate need for more engineers and scientists. The two bureaucracies primarily responsible - the Department of Education and Science and the Inner London Education Authority, both of which I criticised - remained blandly silent. But so too were the Manpower Services Commission, the Engineering Industry Training Board and the CBI. For all the desperate talk of the shortages that industry is suffering there was only one letter from an individual employer. Plenty of people, reading the article, reacted with "We must help the poor girl." Only one reacted with "Don't let her slip away."

I have been looking at some figures. Each year about one quarter of our 16-year-olds get an O level pass (or its equivalent) in maths and about one eighth in physics.

Why so few physics O levels? Because the great majority of children, including some of the ablest, give it up at the age of 14: in the name of "freedom of choice" they allow young people to opt out of the physical sciences altogether, and large numbers of them do. Would this be allowed in any other advanced industrial nation? I think not.

But to move on. Of the quarter who pass O level in maths, only one in five passes A level two years later - i.e. 5 per cent of the total age group. In physics the percentage is even lower. So fewer than one in 20 of our young people completes an academic education that includes both maths and the physical sciences up to the age of 18. I think most of our competitor countries would be incredulous at this statistic if they knew it - or perhaps not, in view of our economic performance.

In these other countries the figure would be anything between 15 and 70 per cent. And for those countries that fall at the lower end of that spectrum, many young people would be on technical or vocational courses that included a maths/science component. The additional proportion of our own young people on such courses is less than 5 per cent.

This situation perpetuates our chronic shortage of maths and science teachers, and also seems designed to use those few we have wastefully. The average size of maths and physics classes in the second-year sixth form in my own authority area is less than 10, and I do not think that is untypical. One of the offers I had for "June" was from an independent school suffering from low numbers in A level science groups.

How have we got into this mess? Because of drift, meanness and polarization. First, drift. More than 50 years ago we drifted into the position of allowing universities to control the examination system, and consequently the secondary school curriculum. In the 1950s, when the examination system was reformed, we drifted into the encouragement of early specialization. The emphasis was thus created by accident have now become powerful and entrenched vested interests against change.

Second, meanness. The cost of providing "science for all" up to 16, and for a very much higher proportion than at present for those aged 16 to 18, is something that, as far as I know, has not been calculated. If the government's concern over skill shortages were as deep as it professes, this is one would have thought, one of the first pieces of work it would have commissioned.

But it is the recurring British phenomenon of polarization that is the root of the problem. People feel obliged to align themselves with opposing camps. They must subscribe either to the view that education is to do with personal development and fulfilment of potential (hence maximum individual choice unrelated to national need) or to the view that the purpose of education is to meet the needs of the economy (and hence greater national direction). A litany of shibboleths and anathemas attach to the two positions: "academic freedom" versus "needs of industry"; the ivory tower of anti-business snobbery on the one hand; the new barbarism of Gradgrind on the other.

People claiming to "care about education" have difficulty in not aligning themselves with the first group. They recall the bad old days when schools turned out barely literate factory fodder and any teacher with higher aspirations was crushed. This group is wary in the extreme of any effort to make the purposes of education subservient to those of the economy.

On the other side are the industrialists who observe with exasperation the failures of the system, the low level - as they see it - of motivation and skill. But, feeling excluded, they do not intervene but merely grumble. Only relatively recently have they even been made aware that, compared to their equivalents in other advanced countries, they contribute very little, financially or in any other way, to education and training.

A synthesis is desperately needed: at the very least an acceptance that the development of the individual and the needs of the economy must be held in balance, and at present we are moving in the opposite direction. The two views are institutionalized in two separate sets of arrangements - the Department of Education and the Manpower Services Commission - and then, with all the careless cruelty of a dogfight, set at each other's throat. Meanwhile how many more Junes will simply drop out?

The author is SDP member of the GLC/LEA for St Pancras North.

moreover... Miles Kingston

## Oh for the days of puffer strain

By thinking about the way great jazz pianists play, I think I may have stumbled on the reason for the enduring attraction of steam engines. Having written that, I can see that it sounds like a lunatic proposition, so I had better take it carefully, a step at a time.

It is often said of the great musicians that they make it look so easy. In my opinion they often make it look too damned easy. Sometimes I have been sitting in a jazz club listening to a pianist pour out a torrent of notes, without being in a position where I can see his fingers at work. I have worked myself round to a place where I could see the keyboard and, with a double bass, the finger-board and almost inevitably I have been disappointed to find that the fingers hardly seem to be moving at all. Oscar Peterson's glittering runs like scattered diamonds, Dizzy Gillespie's scintillating expressions into the stratosphere. Nielsen's spider's webs of notes on the bass - all done with hands that hover unimpressively without ever seeming to land. I usually move back to a place where I can't see the fingers, only hear the tremendous results.

The plain fact of the matter is that these men would look as stunning as they sound if only the strain and effort came through visibly. But the whole point of accomplished technique is that it has to be smooth and economical to work properly - if Oscar Peterson's fingers flew over the place and his arms pumped away like piston rods, he couldn't play half as fast. If Seb Coe arrived at the line straining, grimacing and apparently about to die, he would look more as if he had been in a race than when he crosses the line smoothly and perfectly, but he wouldn't be running half as fast.

The top fliers, in fact, aren't theatrical ones. I can think of several jazz pianists who always made it look difficult and they were always the ones with less technique. Stan Tracey seems to be fighting the piano off, afraid that it's going to leap on him and devour him if he blinks. Thelonious Monk crouched and swayed and stabbed, like a boxer who knows he's ahead on points but isn't sure if he can make the last round. Horace Silver pounds the piano, sweating more than any

other pianist I can think of - you can sometimes see it splashing on the keys. None of them could play half as fast as Peterson but they all look as if they're putting in twice the work (and two of them, oddly, are finer artists than Peterson, but that's another argument).

You can see this approach at its most obvious with certain rock or blues organists - who hit a high note and then bend backwards, face underground the most agonizing contortions, as if they are attempting the ultimate in human emotion. They aren't, of course, they're just playing a single high note. It's when they play the difficult bits that they go quiet and small.

The same thing applies to typewriting. If you saw that terrific play by Alan Plater, *Orwell on Jura*, you will have noticed that Ronald Pickup bashed out 1984 with two fingers, tensely and grimly and very impressively. If he had been a practised touch typist, a smooth 10-finger merchant, it wouldn't have been half so impressive.

Which brings us to steam engines. Involved as I am in a BBC film series about steam days, I have seen a lot of steam locomotives at work this year and I am now convinced that they look so great because they are much more like Thelonious Monk of steam and smoke arcs; sparks flying; straining firemen; the engine bucks down; steam and hot water hiss or erupt from unsuspected cracks and pipes... and all of it is quite unnecessary.

Diesels go much more smoothly; electric engines go faster without visible effort. But they are both like the pianist whose fingers hardly move. Steam engines are the flamboyant theatricals, the swaggering actor-managers, the ones who make it look like a matter of life or death. Diesels and electric locomotives could do it in their sleep as if they are doing it in their sleep. But when a steam engine takes the stage, making every thing easy look so difficult, it lifts your heart in a way that electric and economy never can. But the new more about showbiz than anything running today.

مكتبة الأصيل





P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## THE DRUGS TRADE

We borrow freely from the public policy of the United States. Sometimes the lessons are taken late: British ministers have started talking about "contract compliance" to secure more jobs for non-whites at the very time when the Reagan administration announced such policy did not work. The American example is, however, always worth study, especially in matters of policing and social control. For the United States is a society where the legal and constitutional rights of individuals are held in high esteem, and the operation of free markets in goods and services cherished. Civil and economic liberties are not easily relinquished.

The United States, much earlier than Britain, became the dumping ground of addictive drugs, many of its citizens the victims - some willing, some not - of a perverse supply-side bonanza in their production and transport. A society that thrives on price-cutting and profit has had to marshal its detectives and customs officials to shackle an illicit economy. Lessons from America are thus practical. They are of unprecedented co-operation between law-enforcement agencies, new equipment and staff for border guards; also of the mobilization of churches, schools, mothers' groups to educate and restrain young people who might be sucked into drug abuse. Mrs Nancy Reagan has set a high tone in her work. The lesson, however, is that there is no quick nor easy government action. And fighting drug abuse may involve some

sacrifice of principle, by enhancing the authority of the State above the individual and extending regulation in the marketplace.

Mrs Thatcher has led the government in sounding a crusading note. At the recent Conservative Party conference the minister responsible, Mr Mellor, injected a high-pitched note of urgency, and the bill providing new penalties for trafficking and confiscation of the proceeds of drug trade looks to be a centrepiece of the autumn's legislative session. The government's timbre has been appropriate to the task of alerting the nation to a novel threat, to changes in the conditions of supply of narcotics that are making them more available in Britain and to the operation of a new generation of traffickers both domestic and international. But a note of caution is also appropriate. Labour and the other parties also devoted long hours of their conferences to drug abuse and trade. It would be a pity if any party made this a partisan issue; it is on the contrary one for national leadership.

Such leadership must not over-promise. The forthcoming bill is overdue. The law of forfeiture (in an array of offences as well as those involving the drug trade) needs revision; this measure may at the very least prevent any future repetition of the injustice of the "Operation Julie" case. But the drug economy is transnational. It is an unwelcome parasite on the body of freer international movement of men

and materials. Tighter surveillance of criminals or suspects' assets in Britain can easily be escaped as long as there is no regime, bilateral or multilateral, for the detection and prosecution of drug traders. The Prime Minister has now used two international conferences, in Bonn and in Nassau, to set the diplomatic machinery in gear. Even with good will, it will take time.

In its leadership on the drugs issue, the government needs a more binocular vision. Measures recently announced are to stem supply, by increasing deterrent penalties and improving the likelihood of detection. The other side is demand for drugs. The nature of addiction is such that the offence of consumption of an illicit drug brings its own penalty: the consumer rapidly becomes a victim. But natural sympathy for the victims of trafficking should not obscure their moral or legal offence nor, as important, the need for programmes of education and caution. There is perhaps a parallel here with some of the issues raised by the Gillick case, in which juveniles were featured simultaneously as victim and transgressor. There is a danger that publicity for the work politicians can easily accomplish - adjusting penalties or employing more coastguards - will obscure the moral and social processes by which desire for narcotics can be reduced. Overt State action and moral strengthening are both necessary. Both will have their effect only in the longer run.

## CONSCIENCE MONEY

The worst thing about the Victoria and Albert Museum is that it is closed to the public on Fridays - Friday of all days. The next worst thing is that it is about to put on an admission charge of the highwayman variety. "Your money or your conscience", pioneered in England by the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury Cathedral, the two things are linked of course. If it had the money it would open on Friday. Since it has not got the money it intends to raise some by a voluntary charge, voluntary in the barrackroom sense of the word.

Passage to the galleries will be past cash desks where a donation of £2 a head (50p from students and pensioners) will be invited, and any sum however small gratefully received. Contributors will be given a little badge to wear. Those too poor, or mean, or crotchety, or principled will slink through the galleries badgeless but in possession of a leaflet appealing to their better nature, which will have a further opportunity to assert itself on the way out.

The argument for admission charges, direct or devious, to the national collections is part expedient, part principled, part moral. In the present and future period of "resource restraint" in public funding these institutions are going to be chronically short of cash. In order to remain buoyant they will have to maximize their receipts from other sources. Charges for admission are one such source. It is also right in principle to charge since going round a museum or gallery is a form of amusement. You pay to go to the zoo, a stately home, the cinema, amusement arcades, even the village fete. Why should the taxpayer have a mite taken off him to admit others to this rather classy pleasure without

payment? The point was made by Cobbett against the British Museum 150 years ago.

The moral part of the argument is that people are the better for paying for their own needs and pleasures. The lesson that there are no free lunches is getting through. There are no free glimpses of museum pieces either. One way of learning to value something is through the pocket. Perhaps one would appreciate a Rembrandt portrait more if one paid something for the pleasure of looking at it.

However, charging for admission is not the only or most rewarding source of additional revenue. In the case of the V and A they raised about a million pounds in donations and sponsorship in the latest year and about three quarters of a million in trading activities; and there is seen to be good scope for enlargement of both. From their charging scheme they guess they will net from quarter to half a million.

While there may be some who stroll the galleries more appreciatively for having paid, there will surely be at least as many, among the poorer sort, who will be put off and will therefore not be exposed to the benign infection of things of beauty and fine craftsmanship. These great collections have a purpose in scholarship, education and the elevation of taste which is distinguishable from their place in tourism and fun. Much of their content has been given on the implied condition of open access.

Lastly and conclusively, the privilege of passing without payment in and out of national collections that are among the finest in the world is one of the small graces of civic life that it would be barbarous to discard in return for a small saving in the museums vote. That is not a

sacrifice entailed by the ambition of these times, for free access was the norm when British society was in its entrepreneurial heyday, even though the South Kensington museum was an exception in its first years.

While free admission ought to be retained in respect of the permanent collections, there is urgent need for the museums' trading services to be developed and put on a commercial footing. The V and A wishes to set up a wholly owned trading company to handle its publications (already quite big business), replications, retailing, and licences and franchises for the use of designs. It is receiving hindrance not help from its wardens in Whitehall.

Nor is it the slightest use urging more commercial enterprise on museums and galleries if the extra money earned is subject to the normal confinements of public accounting; either it must be spent in the year it is generated or it must be handed over to the Treasury. The Office of Arts and Libraries has produced a consultative paper on ways of removing this brake on commercial enterprise. It has yet to run the gauntlet of the Treasury.

Inhalation of the new enterprise culture and experience of running their institutions under the regime of cash limits have aroused in the trustees and staff of these institutions a keener interest in income generation. They deserve every encouragement in promoting their trading activities and equally in schemes of sponsorship. It up to Whitehall to remove the heavy disincentive from the present funding arrangements and to afford them the freedom to organize themselves commercially in the commercial sphere.

## SIGNALS ACROSS THE 38TH PARALLEL

Last month the reunion of family members from both sides of the 38th parallel was a heartening sign of a thaw on the Korean peninsula. This week it is reported that the South has sunk a North Korean boat which, it alleges, was trying to put spies ashore on its coast. What is one to make of these apparently contradictory events?

The division of Korea into two heavily armed camps is a threat to both parties, a drain on their economies, and an anomaly in the postwar world; nowhere else are so many members of the same race so totally cut off from each other. The attitude of each country has changed in recent years. In the South, President Chun Doo-hwan has consolidated his power and, assured of the support of President Reagan (his prime minister is visiting Washington this weekend) has felt confident enough to enter into a dialogue with a regime which has accused him of being an upstart and a murderer. In the North, the reforms under Deng Xiaoping, the wide-spread revulsion at the spread attempted assassination of President Chun by Pyongyang's dem

agents in Rangoon in October 1983 and the wish to attract foreign investment have persuaded the leaders to present a more conciliatory face to the outside world.

However, it took an enlightened gesture by the South to break the logjam. Having for years trumpeted the superiority of its economic system over that of the North and repeatedly offered to help its neighbour in that respect, Seoul agreed to accept disaster relief from Pyongyang following floods in the South in September 1984. For its part, the North agreed to open economic talks with the South and to resume Red Cross negotiations which had been broken off in 1973. Previously it had insisted on first dealing with overall political relations before turning to economic cooperation and re-establishing links between split families.

And the sinking of the North Korean boat off Pusan? A reminder that despite the renewed dialogue, neither side yet trusts the other. Each is still arming. The North is receiving MIG-23s and missiles from the Soviet Union and the South is

taking delivery of F-16s from the United States next year - and each is finding difficulty in changing its assumptions about the other. The economic talks have so far achieved very little and there is an impasse between the two sides over the staging of the Olympic Games in Seoul in 1988.

The situation is complicated by the fact that both North and South face succession problems. In the North the question of handing over power to Kim Il-sung's son, Kim Jong-il, appears not to have been finally settled, while in the South President Chun has said he will step down in 1988. The success of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party in general elections earlier this year may tempt the North Koreans to try to foment unrest in the South as that day approaches; Seoul believes that that is probably why they are setting great store by parliamentary talks between the two sides. The sight of Koreans embracing long-lost relatives on the far side of the 38th parallel is, then, a lone beacon on a fairly gloomy skyline. Other lights will come on only slowly.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Confusion feared on homes aid

From the Director of the National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux

Sir, Since April, 1985, when the first changes to the board and lodging supplementary benefit regulations came into effect, the Citizens' Advice Bureau service has been monitoring the hardship and misery they have caused. The parliamentary debate outlined in your report, "Young unemployed face new moves to toughen board and lodging rules" (October 22), renews our deep concern about the effects of the regulations for two main reasons.

Firstly, in introducing revised draft regulations Mr Fowler argues that "it is in no one's interest that there should be uncertainty over the next months". However, since an appeal on the illegality of the regulations will be heard in November, and the internal DHSS review will be completed in December, we fear that the introduction of interim regulations at such short notice will only serve to compound the uncertainty amongst boarders, DHSS staff and advice workers. Indeed, the findings of the Statutory Instruments Committee which declared the draft regulations illegal only serve to emphasise the likely confusion.

Secondly, we believe the feasibility of Mr Fowler's proposal to take powers to exempt from the time limits claimants who would otherwise suffer exceptional hardship is questionable. Evidence from our bureaux across the country shows that there are very few cases arising from the regulations that do not cause claimants "exceptional hardship". Already, the existing administrative procedures proving that a claimant is exempt take time and frequently result in delays, loss of benefit or homelessness.

Mr Fowler said in his speech that the intentions of the regulations are to "restrain spending, tackle abuse, but at the same time protect the interests of genuine claimants". Our bureaux report that genuine claimants with housing choices so limited that lodging houses provide their only hope of a roof will continue to suffer hardship and uncertainty.

Those claimants who will have to resort to board and lodgings in the future will now begin the same miserable cycle that existing claimants were subjected to in April when the original regulations were imposed.

The hardship we have catalogued this summer demonstrates that new regulations should not be introduced - at least until the DHSS internal review of the boarding issue has published its findings. Further, that the DHSS should consult with the DoE and housing and advice agencies - to tackle the severe shortage of secure, suitable and reasonable housing in 1980s Britain, particularly for young people.

Yours faithfully,  
ELIZABETH FILKIN, Director,  
National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux,  
115-123 Pentonville Road, N1,  
October 23.

### After the riots

From Rabbi Robert Silverman

Sir, For Jewish people to adopt the patronising tone towards blacks (Mrs N. Cutler, October 19) does nothing to help good race relations. We are commanded to "understand the heart of the stranger".

The Jewish immigrant experience was quite different from their Commonwealth counterparts. We came before the turn of the century with trades which, in today's hyper-automated society, would profit little. We came in smaller numbers and, above all, with white skins.

It is simply not true that we never had occasion to not. Sir Oswald Mosley's tactics in the thirties were certainly not taken lying down by Jewish East End Londoners, as the policemen who protected the neo-Nazis at the time will not forget. What is probably true is that our civil unrest never reached today's proportions, but self-righteous judgement can only contribute to tensions, not help solve them.

Jews do not have a monopoly on industriousness, discipline and self-help. Black people do not have to "prove" themselves responsible, capable and fit to belong to this marvellous country", as Mrs Cutler will learn if she ever needs to buy from an Asian shop, travel on the Underground, or be nursed and treated in hospital.

Yours faithfully,  
R. SILVERMAN,  
4 Ashwood Avenue,  
Sale,  
Manchester,  
October 22.

### Role of referee

From Mr A. M. Melrose

Sir, There are essentially two types of referee that can be asked for.

The first and most usual requirement these days is merely to corroborate the facts given by the applicant concerning previous experience and professional qualifications. Responsible employers take this basic precaution after making an offer "subject to satisfactory references".

The second is the outdated "character reference", which is used by the potential employer as part of the selection procedure and therefore is required before an offer is made.

As long as all parties are aware of the purpose of the reference there should not be any problems.

Yours faithfully,  
A. M. MELROSE,  
The Larch,  
Thurleston Turn,  
Nr Rugby,  
Warwickshire,  
October 10.

### For and against Unesco membership

From the Director of the Commonwealth Institute

Sir, It is increasingly apparent that the public discussion of Britain's membership of Unesco is being conducted in a depressingly adversarial style and within a short-term national perspective.

Unfortunately, the key question is being avoided, i.e. whether Britain has made a genuine contribution to the work (as opposed to the rhetoric) of Unesco and if it can do so in the present and immediate future of the organisation.

As to the present, the Commonwealth, the other major international association in which Britain plays a major role, has made it very clear that it wishes Britain to stay and this view is undoubtedly endorsed by Britain's European colleagues.

The reforms Britain was seeking were set out clearly and succinctly in a letter from Timothy Raison in April, 1984. Two highly significant developments followed that letter: firstly, a growing, broadly based support for the practical proposals in Britain's letter and, secondly, progress particularly with regard to the reordering of priorities, the concentration on field work, and economics particularly at the headquarters in Paris.

Both the Commonwealth and Unesco share a deep concern to improve relationships between the North and South and to ease tension through positive action and practical assistance. Both are heavily influenced by the concerns of small countries - four fifths of the Commonwealth membership and two thirds of the UN have populations of less than 10 million.

At a time when it is urgent to continue the dialogue the Commonwealth find it curious that Britain, universally admired for its contribution to international affairs and its subtle sense of the nature of diplomacy, should be abandoning the world's only educational and cultural body when it is manifestly in trouble and needs the pragmatism and robust sense of practical co-operation which Britain and its Commonwealth partners can bring to world affairs.

Yours sincerely,  
JAMES PORTER, Director,  
Commonwealth Institute,  
Kensington High Street, W8,  
October 21.

### What Geldof said

From Lord Bethell, MEP for London North-West (European Democrat (Conservative)) and Mr Christopher Jackson, MEP for East Kent (European Democrat (Conservative))

Sir, We hosted the lunch for Bob Geldof at the European Parliament yesterday and we are quite sure that at no point during his visit did he say that "the EEC aid effort was little more than pocket money compared with Band Aid's efforts", as reported in your columns today. Any such statement would, of course, be quite wrong.

The European Community gave £1.33 billion in aid to the Third World during 1984. In 1985, if the European Parliament's budgetary powers prevail, this figure will rise to £1.6 billion. This involves spending £50 million, the Live Aid figure, every fortnight. Bilateral aid from the 10 EC countries make Europe's contribution more impressive still.

Bob Geldof recognised this when he told our open meeting that he had

Britain in leaving Unesco, quite apart from the saving of money and time in the fruitless search for "reforms". They can be very simply stated.

Well before the United States withdrew and Britain gave notice of our possible departure, Unesco had become (not by accident) an affront to Western values, interests and procedures. Its vaunted "reforms" to date have not altered the situation.

To take but one example, which you raised in your leading article of October 10, it is obviously demeaning that the UK should even seem to countenance at the current Sofia conference the discussion of discrimination against Americans still employed in Unesco.

All that is good in Unesco's bloated domain can be done in other ways. All that is bad just needs to be dropped. If we "retain membership" we shall not retain (or enjoy) any special privileges. We will rather persuade our friends (including many in the developing countries) that our attachment to Western values has become, to put it mildly, attenuated and that, on this small but important front, we have lost the will to man our cultural defences.

I can well believe that British ministers, not least the Prime Minister, have, at this time, many more serious preoccupations. But Mrs Thatcher in particular will surely agree that a firm conviction (leading to a crisp withdrawal) rather than any "shoddy consensus" provides the proper basis for British policy.

Yours sincerely,  
JULIUS GOULD,  
Reform Club,  
Pall Mall, SW1,  
October 17.

From the Director of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland

Sir, This institute has been a recent beneficiary under the Unesco participation programme, which helped to fund our international festival of ethnographic film last September (and I believe this money was well spent). However, having just visited the Buddhist temple of Borobudur in central Java, the largest ancient monument in the southern hemisphere, I hope it is in order to draw attention to the value of the extensive and essential restoration project for which Unesco is responsible.

This capped hill, built at immense human cost, buried for centuries, then in 1814 rediscovered by an Englishman, will continue to awe and instruct visitors long after Unesco's current institutional wranglings are forgotten. Restoration on this scale should not be left for Indonesia alone to finance.

Yours etc,  
JONATHAN BENTHALL, Director,  
Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland,  
56 Queen Anne Street, W1,  
October 22.

not come to Strasbourg just to attack the EC, that it had "done a lot of excellent things", and that it was the only body capable of getting enough aid through to the starving.

We accept many of Mr Geldof's criticisms, for instance of the EC's ponderous procedures and the waste thrown up by an unreformed CAP (common agricultural policy). We shall support his proposal for an emergency EC team, with wide powers.

We agree with him that problems of bureaucracy (African as well as European) are in effect allowing millions of people to die and that "if we let them die, we shall miss the sound of their crying".

Above all we are grateful to him for raising the European people's consciousness on this issue and for issuing a challenge that none of us can ignore.

Yours sincerely,  
NICHOLAS BETHELL,  
CHRISTOPHER JACKSON,  
As from: European Democratic Group,  
2 Queen Anne's Gate, SW1,  
October 24.

### S Africa and sanctions

From General Sir David Fraser

Sir, Am I unique in feeling a strong wave of nausea on reading the "Commonwealth communiqué" addressed to South Africa (report, October 22)? Some of the assembled statesmen govern countries that are bywords for incompetence, corruption and cruelty. Others are so remote as to have neither interest nor right of interference in the affairs of another (sovereign) nation.

The communiqué exhorts South Africa to take domestic measures which, if addressed to any of the signatory nations about its own affairs, would be rejected with contempt as ignorant meddling. The "programme of common action" clearly seeks to reconcile the desires of those prepared to see South Africa, ruined economically, descend into revolution; and those who, fervently if less openly, regard that as the worst possible demer-

ment: a programme so conceived is unlikely to be impressive and this one isn't.

The threats of more painful measures in six months' time, to be, I suppose, guaranteed to produce another Commonwealth row in that quaint organisation come next spring, but are unlikely to make President Botha shake in his shoes.

The only streak of humour in a sad business derives from the idea of sending to South Africa a "group of eminent persons to seek to facilitate the process of dialogue referred to in paragraph 2 above".

I'm afraid they may be greeted with a rude gesture here and there, just as they might be in Tottenham, or Belfast.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID FRASER,  
Vallenders,  
Islington,  
Aldon,  
Hampshire,  
October 22.

### Reform of tax system

From Mr J. R. S. Egerton

Sir, Your City Editor (October 16) characterized Mr Francis Pym's proposals for reform of the tax and benefit system as "the welfare state gone mad" and a land where even millionaires would receive a whole range of benefits from the Department of Health and Social Security. But millionaires do receive benefits under the present system: in fact they can receive more mortgage tax relief than manual and white collar workers.

The real difficulty with Mr Pym's proposal is that it would end the very high effective rates of tax on the poor, and so be very costly. The obvious danger is that the employed population - who would have to pay

for this reform - would seek to maintain their living standards by pressing for inflationary wage and salary increases. This problem would arise with any reform which ended the poverty trap, and is not unique to Mr Pym's proposal.

Having myself advocated a similar scheme in a Bow Group paper in 1977, I believe that Mr Pym's proposals are the right way forward. Of course there are difficulties. Let us at least concentrate on the substantial, rather than minor, difficulties.

Yours faithfully,  
JOSEPH R. S. EGERTON,  
Fletchers,  
Evelode,  
Moreton-in-Marsh,  
Gloucestershire,  
October 16.

## ON THIS DAY

OCTOBER 28 1813

Polemical articles in the form of "Letters" were not uncommon in 18th and early 19th century newspapers. Those of "Junius" in the *Public Advertiser* (1769-72) are the best known. Those of *Vindex* began in March, 1812, and were written by Edward Sterling, who later, during the editorship of *Thomas Borne*, became one of the most powerful voices of "The Thunderer".

### LETTERS OF VETUS.

LETTER XXXI.

October 24, 1813.  
Sir, - We were much of our happiness amenable to measures of State, life would be a curse; and to live, the proper test of courage. We may reform the worst individual; we may instruct the weakest; but that a people, however famed for virtue or intelligence, should act in general, towards others, on principles of justice, or in their own affairs adopt the lessons of experience, who is ignorant or credulous as to believe? The laws which determine political obligation, flow less obviously from their venerable source, than those which ascertain the rectitude of private action. Hence their authority, by the mass of mankind, is held to be less absolute and complete, and has exercised, in comparison, a feeble influence. But what is unfortunately a greater practical mischief, the reward and punishment which constitute the sanctions of these laws, are neither so direct nor so forcible as those which restrain the members of society. The crime or folly of the individual agent, is punished in his own person: whereas an offending Government shifts the day of reckoning to its people - the infuriated people to a future age - henceless as to themselves who suffer in their children, since the band of death touches not the identity of nations.

Of such wretchedness, France is the most conspicuous living proof - of such weakness, we find an afflicting monument in the other States of Europe.

The several periods of the French revolution have produced a corresponding succession of errors amongst the Statesmen of the time. A series of grand mistakes has led to fatal consequences; and has proved the propensity of the human temper to console itself under the bitterness of disappointed hope, by false reasonings which hurry it into further disappointment. Let us trace a few of these: they bear upon our present purposes. In the earlier stages of this desolating revolution, before the powers of enthusiasm had grappled with the obduracy of prescription, the nature and magnitude of French history had been so incredibly underrated, that a solemn and almost universal alliance was formed amongst the Potentates of the European world, for the conquest and partition of France. Of this first project, strangled in its very infancy, England was not an ostensible partaker. She reserved her interference for a moment which supplied her with topics more persuasive. The defeat of the proposition for dismembering France, was succeeded by a scheme, on the part of the victorious revolutionists, for decomposing and dissolving every foreign Government. This was the crisis seized by Mr. Pitt. "What," (exclaimed his eloquent rival) "will you combat opinion by force?" "Yes," was replied, and with truth unanswerable "opinions propagated by the sword must be resisted by the sword." Such was the avowed principle of the war of 1803 - a slightly principle, which involved the most precious rights of men, and entailed upon its advocates the most sacred and most evident of duties. To restore the Bourbons could not be the end or primary motive to such a war. It could have been only one (then possibly the most judicious) amongst a variety of motives. "What," legitimate Sovereigns might uphold the maxim, that a Government guilty of declaring "war to palaces, and peace to cottages" - and of enforcing by arms in neighbouring countries, the "holy right" of "insurrection" was not a Government to be acknowledged by any people, who wished to preserve the unimpaired blessing of their laws, institutions, and internal concord.

Despairing to conquer France, we undertook to starve her, - to famish an entire nation, - age, infancy, women all. How could this inhuman wickedness? Some perished. The bulk of the people reduced their desires, and thus compounded with necessity. Prudence, patience, and fortitude - children of want - were called forth to mitigate its pressure. Desperation drove many to rise from the bosom of France to the army, to glut their hunger on the harvests of Germany; and England, by the aggravated sufferings of which she was the author, increased, in the minds of the French nation, the faculty of endurance, the appetite for plunder, and the ferocious hatred which possessed them against her name and being. The natural effect of her scheme was to make France more terrible, and the hour of peace more remote....

Record for the course?  
From Ms Sarah Hall-Smith  
Sir, I approached the JobCentre on Friday, October 18, at 3 pm, re applying for a Manpower Services Commission sponsored training course. On Monday, October 21, at 3 pm I had been interviewed, accepted for the course and started the same day.

Three cheers for the Civil Service.  
Yours faithfully,  
SARAH HALL-SMITH,  
69 Walsingham Road,  
Hove,  
East Sussex,  
October 21.

### Good shepherd

From Miss Margaret Rees

Sir, Scripture is reticent about financial arrangements in the Heavenly City. But from time to time I have cause to make out cheques to St Mary of the Angels, and on each occasion my bank account has accordingly been debited - and presumably hers credited - with admirable speed and efficiency.

Yours faithfully,  
MARGARET REES,  
44 Chalfont Road,  
Oxford,  
October 24.







## THE ARTS

Television  
Coherent  
colours

Unlike the cinema, television can contain unclassifiable mavericks without much difficulty. One such example was James Scott's film *Every Picture Tells a Story* (Channel 4), which was a study of his father's childhood. His father is the painter William Scott, R.A.

This extraordinary and innovative film combined dramatic reconstruction of family history, modern footage of Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh, statesmanlike shots of Scott with his voice over, and beautifully photographed examples of his paintings. It is rare in arts programmes to see the connection between experience and output as well illustrated as it was here. The unification of the different styles into a coherent structure was a considerable achievement.

The performances were also commendable, particularly Alex Norton as William Scott's sign painter father, frustrated in his own life and so determined that his son would be the artist that he was not, and Phyllis Logan in the unglamorous role of the painter's mother.

Dag Hammarskjöld said the function of the United Nations was not to lead mankind into Heaven but to prevent him from falling into Hell. The UN is a much-maligned institution but Brian Urquhart (Under-Secretary General at the UN for nearly forty years), talking on *The 20th Century Remembered*, gave one the hope that this is possible.

In this programme Mr Urquhart displayed two outstanding characteristics. Firstly, loyalty, particularly to U Thant. He was at great pains to defend and praise this former Secretary-General, a reputation which was badly tarnished by the UN's withdrawal of its force from the Sinai in 1967 prior to Nasser's invasion of Israel. His second characteristic – and very winning it was too – was the way he spoke. He managed to combine the mandarin tones of a professional diplomat with the forceful good sense of idiomatic speech. Clearly, his presence in international peace politics gives one good reason for hope.

Television is about communication – a simple fact too often forgotten. *Every Picture Tells a Story* and *The 20th Century Remembered*, although representing completely different styles of television, both used the medium to convey their message.

Carlo Gebler

Wayne Shorter  
Logan Hall

Some people think of Wayne Shorter primarily as the young tenor saxophonist and composer whose musical sensibility was distilled to exquisite purity in the laboratory conditions of the marvellous quintet led by Miles Davis during the middle 1950s. To others, he is the reticent half of the partnership that subsequently guided Weather Report to success.

Both factions looked forward keenly to Shorter's British debut as the leader of his own quartet, but only Weather Report's admirers will have been satisfied by a concert in which the presence of a synthesizer, a bass guitar and an elaborate drum

Mahagonny/Ariadante  
Wexford Festival

It hardly stretches a director's powers of invention to breaking-point to translate Mahagonny's troubles to those of Ireland. So it came as no great surprise when the placards which had been held up by silent protesters each night in front of Wexford's little theatre finally and ironically appeared on stage, and Brecht's words, "Nothing you can do will help a dead man", were pounded once more into the present through Weill's music.

Neither that, though, nor what was possibly the theatre's first glimpse of a bare bosom or two, should give the impression that this *Rise and Fall of the City of Mahagonny* was the facile game of slogans and sex which in the circumstances it could have been. Decian Donnellan's production saves money and avoids visual cliché by setting Mahagonny everywhere and nowhere: large projected lettering cues in each situation; hollow cubes are shuffled to form desks, cafe tables, a boxing ring, a prison cell. Images are set up and dismantled swiftly, within their shifting frames, grouping and movement is as taut and explosive as in a Max Beckmann canvas. Above all, the score is allowed to be the prime mover in the city's evolution and disintegration.

This production's dramatic concentration comes very much from its strong sense of teamwork. Simon

Joly, who makes the RTE Orchestra play as well as anyone has done this festival, Donnellan himself and his designer Nick Ormerod are a close threesome. And they are blessed with Nuala Willis dominating the cast as Leokadia Begbick, her lip curling and her voice curling in cynical invective. Jimmy and Jenny are no less strongly projected, though Theodore Spencer on the first night had to live by personality alone, as laryngitis killed off his voice long before the electric chair. Sherry Zamoth, hot from the Met's *Mahagonny*, has a voice shrill and sinuous as a saxophone, but is in other aspects rather too much the dumb blonde.

For real piquancy of character try Valentin Jar's bullish Fatty, Julian Pike's Jack or John O'Flynn's indefatigable Alaska Wolf Joe. This *Mahagonny* is an example of what Wexford can be like at its best: a show got on the road briskly, stylishly and against many odds.

Strong casting and teamwork are, alas, just what Ariadante lacks. Gaus Mosier's production, designed by John Otto and most skilfully lit (as are all three operas) by Mick Hughes, could be a superb vehicle for Handel's drama. Black on black, it contributes its own entirely convincing darkness to what is a particularly sombre Wexford trilogy this year. Inky eighteenth-century costumes and flat charcoal set and architectural facades are lit only by vertical shafts of exterior light, as screens slide to reveal a Scottish lakeside at sunset, or a view up into a neo-

Palladian dome. Too little is made of the choreographic diversions; but Mosier has a great sense of knowing exactly how much stillness and how much activity to counterpoint against the score.

A great pity, then, that Wexford's dutiful celebration of Handel creates such a gaping chasm between ear and eye. Alan Curtis in the pit makes a meal of what he obviously understands as Handel's "style", but for the orchestra alone. His score is clean enough, the ornamentation adequate, but his exaggerated contouring of rhythm and cadence does little for the singers, who flail about on stage chasing a *da capo* here, longing for an exit there.

Things slow down considerably whenever Ariadante appears: even without a rumoured sinus infection, Bernadette Greevy's voice makes heavy, if not stormy, weather of Handel. Pamela Myers as Ginevra fights bravely against both the voice and the baton in front of her. Cynthia Clarey fights and wins as Polinessa.

Only the 24-year-old Petteri Salomaa, a very tall, very young King, seems to have any real understanding of Handel's phrasing and inflexion, and his place in this production. His halting appropos of grief in Act II draw proper attention to some of Handel's most interesting writing in this opera, and to a Wexford debut which, unlike rather too many this year, shows signs of greater things to come.

Hilary Finch

A gift for the future: Petteri Salomaa (right) in *Ariadante*

## Opera

## Strong sense of teamwork

Mahagonny/Ariadante  
Wexford Festival

It hardly stretches a director's powers of invention to breaking-point to translate Mahagonny's troubles to those of Ireland. So it came as no great surprise when the placards which had been held up by silent protesters each night in front of Wexford's little theatre finally and ironically appeared on stage, and Brecht's words, "Nothing you can do will help a dead man", were pounded once more into the present through Weill's music.

Neither that, though, nor what was possibly the theatre's first glimpse of a bare bosom or two, should give the impression that this *Rise and Fall of the City of Mahagonny* was the facile game of slogans and sex which in the circumstances it could have been. Decian Donnellan's production saves money and avoids visual cliché by setting Mahagonny everywhere and nowhere: large projected lettering cues in each situation; hollow cubes are shuffled to form desks, cafe tables, a boxing ring, a prison cell. Images are set up and dismantled swiftly, within their shifting frames, grouping and movement is as taut and explosive as in a Max Beckmann canvas. Above all, the score is allowed to be the prime mover in the city's evolution and disintegration.

This production's dramatic concentration comes very much from its strong sense of teamwork. Simon

Joly, who makes the RTE Orchestra play as well as anyone has done this festival, Donnellan himself and his designer Nick Ormerod are a close threesome. And they are blessed with Nuala Willis dominating the cast as Leokadia Begbick, her lip curling and her voice curling in cynical invective. Jimmy and Jenny are no less strongly projected, though Theodore Spencer on the first night had to live by personality alone, as laryngitis killed off his voice long before the electric chair. Sherry Zamoth, hot from the Met's *Mahagonny*, has a voice shrill and sinuous as a saxophone, but is in other aspects rather too much the dumb blonde.

For real piquancy of character try Valentin Jar's bullish Fatty, Julian Pike's Jack or John O'Flynn's indefatigable Alaska Wolf Joe. This *Mahagonny* is an example of what Wexford can be like at its best: a show got on the road briskly, stylishly and against many odds.

Strong casting and teamwork are, alas, just what Ariadante lacks. Gaus Mosier's production, designed by John Otto and most skilfully lit (as are all three operas) by Mick Hughes, could be a superb vehicle for Handel's drama. Black on black, it contributes its own entirely convincing darkness to what is a particularly sombre Wexford trilogy this year. Inky eighteenth-century costumes and flat charcoal set and architectural facades are lit only by vertical shafts of exterior light, as screens slide to reveal a Scottish lakeside at sunset, or a view up into a neo-

Palladian dome. Too little is made of the choreographic diversions; but Mosier has a great sense of knowing exactly how much stillness and how much activity to counterpoint against the score.

A great pity, then, that Wexford's dutiful celebration of Handel creates such a gaping chasm between ear and eye. Alan Curtis in the pit makes a meal of what he obviously understands as Handel's "style", but for the orchestra alone. His score is clean enough, the ornamentation adequate, but his exaggerated contouring of rhythm and cadence does little for the singers, who flail about on stage chasing a *da capo* here, longing for an exit there.

Things slow down considerably whenever Ariadante appears: even without a rumoured sinus infection, Bernadette Greevy's voice makes heavy, if not stormy, weather of Handel. Pamela Myers as Ginevra fights bravely against both the voice and the baton in front of her. Cynthia Clarey fights and wins as Polinessa.

Only the 24-year-old Petteri Salomaa, a very tall, very young King, seems to have any real understanding of Handel's phrasing and inflexion, and his place in this production. His halting appropos of grief in Act II draw proper attention to some of Handel's most interesting writing in this opera, and to a Wexford debut which, unlike rather too many this year, shows signs of greater things to come.

Hilary Finch

A gift for the future: Petteri Salomaa (right) in *Ariadante*

Mark Ermler (right) breaks new ground in today's appointment as Principal Guest Conductor of the Royal Ballet: interview by John Higgins

Infusion  
of musical  
muscle

Tucked away on page 5 of Covent Garden's annual report, out today, is the scarcely adorned statement that Mark Ermler has been appointed Principal Guest Conductor of the Royal Ballet, starting immediately. It might have been given a little more prominence. The Royal Ballet has had guest conductors in plenty, but this is the first time in its history that one man has been given the individual title. And it is even more interesting that the conductor in question is a Soviet citizen.

Ermler, who is in his early fifties, has so far conducted only one ballet at Covent Garden: Tchaikovsky's *Sleeping Beauty* in a handful of performances at the start of the year and again this month and next. But he is already making clear that he is bringing a strength and a musicianship that have all too often been lacking in the pit when the Royal Ballet have been on stage. However, he quite happily admits that back home in Moscow he is better known as an opera conductor than one of a ballet. There are quantities of recordings to his name, including operas ranging from *Norma* to Dargomizhsky's *The Stone Guest*.

He grew up in the arms of the Soviet cinema. His father was a movie director, whose many films included *Obolom Imperii* (*A Fragment of Empire*), and his mother designed for the cinema, although not for her husband. It is surprising that Ermler did not follow in their footsteps.

"In a way I did. I must have conducted the scores for well over a hundred films, with the music in practically every case provided by contemporary Russian composers. And, yes, I did spend an awful lot of my childhood on film sets. But I did learn, mostly from my father, how difficult it was to make movies, so I decided that music might provide the more prudent course."

After his years at the Conservatoire Mark Ermler was given an engagement by the Sverdlovsk Orchestra, but the Bolshoi quickly intervened. "There was a conducting competition at the Opera House and from the 25 candidates I was the one selected. That was back in 1956. During my first full year at the house I was given seven operas to conduct,

starting with *Cavalleria rusticana*, and naturally enough they were all pieces that were in the repertoire already. My first new production was Prokofiev's *The Story of a Real Man*. Most conductors at the Bolshoi are expected to take on both opera and ballet, but as far as dance is concerned I'm only associated with a limited number of pieces, such as *The Firebird* and *Ferris*."

Ermler leaves it in no doubt that the man who shaped him in those formative years was Melik-Pashayev, chief conductor of the Bolshoi, who guided the career of many another singer and conductor.

His first appearance in Britain was, not surprisingly, with the Bolshoi Ballet during their last visit here to the Coliseum in 1974. This was followed not long afterwards by the Welsh National Opera's *Eugene Onegin*, a production which turned out to be something of a landmark by introducing both the director Andrei Serban and Ermler himself to opera audiences here. He takes no personal credit, though, for the invitation.

"The WNO decided that they had to have a Russian conductor for *Onegin* – they had after all got a Romanian producer. The request was put through to Goshkonzert and I was the man sent." The WNO association nonetheless continued with *The Bartered Bride*, *Carmen* and *Tosca*.

Back at the Bolshoi Mark Ermler notices a certain switch of direction under Grigorovich. "In the classical ballet you have to respect certain traditions, obey what has been taught already. But there have been changes and music is now playing a much bigger part. The series of diversissements are less in favour than they once were and the ballet scores are now being treated much more sympathetically."

That augurs well for Covent Garden. Ermler's contract runs for three years and he is to spend two months each year at the Royal Opera House. How does that work out in number of performances? "EEC regulations permit 20 annually. I expect about 15 with the Royal Ballet, including a new *Swan Lake* next season." That leaves five. Ermler gives a grin. "Perhaps they could be made up with opera."

Richard Morrison

## Dance

Sleeping Beauty  
Covent Garden

One has heard of turning frogs into princes, but with *The Sleeping Beauty* transfiguration of dancers seems to work in the other direction, from royalty to peasant. Diaghilev started it when he invited Carlotta Brianza, the first Princess Aurora, to play the wicked fairy Carabosse in his 1921 revival. When the Sadler's Wells Ballet moved to Covent Garden in 1946, Robert Helpmann played both the Prince and Carabosse (who did not in that production reappear after casting her spell) on the same night; and now here is Anthony Dowell relinquishing his ardent pursuit of Aurora through the magic forest in order to play the witch who tries to obstruct that progress.

Dowell's Carabosse, seen for the first time on Saturday afternoon, is extraordinary: quite different from any we have seen before. The clue is given by his make-up, with the

mouth painted to turn down heavily on one side. The result is that he has two contrasted profiles: one scowling, the other smiling with deceptive show of sweetness. The whole performance is built on that contrast. When he first hands the fatal spindle to Aurora's mother, for instance, it is with a gentle courtesy that contrasts fearfully with the rage to follow.

Not that anyone is really going to be taken in for long by this creature with glittering, red-rimmed eyes, whose teeth even give the illusion of having been filed to sharp points. Bile and malice underline the baleful beauty. By comparison, Jennifer Penney's Aurora rose like a pale, cool dawn; beautifully and stylishly danced, but without much drama. There were, however, some bright young faces among the fairy soloists in the Prologue, notably Maria Almeida and Fiona Brockway; Errol Pickford and Viviana Durante made a vivid couple for the Bluebird duet.

John Percival

## Jazz

kit announced that his young rhythm section had not arrived with the intention of reliving the great days of bebop.

Under the ministrations of their contemporary skills, Shorter's epigrammatic compositions, marked by surprising melodic twists, frequently fell apart under pressure from the sort of artificial climaxes that were once anathema to his subtle character. The plumes of smoky tenor that unfurled from his tenor saxophone at the beginning of a new piece called "On the Eve of Departure" hinted at something to emulate the calm splendour of his celebrated contribution to Gil Evans' "The Barbara Song", only to wither in the face of a clattering rock-style ensemble crescendo.

Two duets with his keyboardist showed that his soprano saxophone too has lost some of its ravishing clarity and grace in the process of adding a few pounds of muscle. The tenor instrument provided the evening's most memorable individual moment when, during "Endangered Species", he fiddled at high speed with a Spanish motif, letting the light glance off it at a dozen angles.

Such a treasure was rare. More typical were a pair of synthesizer solos so nursery-witted as to drive home the impression of a sad music offering only transient pleasure; devoid of truth and nourishment. In these shallows a great talent lies stranded.

Richard Williams

RPO/Bergrund  
Festival Hall/Radio 3

Sibelius suppressed his *Kullervo* Symphony throughout the 65 years he lived after its first performance, and it remains a rare, grim tragedy to meet in the concert hall. Saturday night's account gave some evidence of the rarity in the way the dancing, leaping rhythms came uneasily to the violins in the first two movements and to the woodwind in the fourth, but the brass were always good to hear in their outbursts of legendary heroism, and it was not at all unreasonable that Paavo Berglund should have been moved to up-tempo excitement.

The singing, too, was splendid. The men of the Helsinki University Chorus add full value to the idiosyncrasies of Finnish that sound so well in this music: the incantatory first-syllable stresses, the crushing "k" and "ks" sounds that contrast with so many liquid "l"s spilling on to short "a"s. Eva-Liisa Naumanen provided both the radiance and the near-to-nature strength needed for the mezzo solo, and Jorma Hynninen's incisive ruthlessness was useful indeed in Kullervo's cry of epic heroism as he makes the discovery on which his tale hinges: that he has unwittingly slept with his sister.

*Kullervo* has sometimes been counted a Mahlerian symphony, but the punch and the drama of this performance

suggested that Janáček is, perhaps surprisingly, the nearer comparison. Both composers around this time were building up powerful heads of steam behind rugged ostinatos, even though they found such different ways forward.

Sibelius's way had been demonstrated before the interval in a performance of his Violin Concerto, which Joseph Swensen treated with extreme liberty of rhythmic detail and colour, making it an improvisation that included such extraordinary things as vibrato slides. It was all very virtuosic and compelling, but bizarre.

Paul Griffiths

Schütz Choir/  
Norington

## Queen Elizabeth Hall

Unlike obituaries in *The Times*, funeral music in seventeenth-century Germany was made available for the central figure to inspect in advance – a considerable touch. One imagines that Count Heinrich Reuss was well pleased with his exit music, the *Musicalische Exequien* by Heinrich Schütz.

The work demonstrates the composer's mastery of many different styles, from the rich polyphonicism of the central motet, *Herr, wenn ich nur dich*, to the florid brilliance of the solo concertante writing. There is even some dry humour: the text confining man's life to

Theatre  
Through the Leaves  
Bush

It was the Bush that first introduced the plays of Franz Xaver Kroetz to London, and this Edinburgh Traverse transfer repeats the achievement of *Stallerhof* in building a delicate and intensely moving fable out of stunted, brutalizing relationship.

Martha, who has spent her life looking after a butcher's shop, falls in love with a factory worker and invites him home for dinner. There he sits, beer-bellied bulging over his belt, and criticizing her German caviar as she apologetically refills his glass. Dieter first fishes, he pulls out a girlie magazine, and then rises in a rage to beat her barking dog.

The spectacle is extremely painful, and gets steadily worse as the unspeakable Otto goes on to accuse her of bestiality, spurns the presents she buys him, and scrolls back after prolonged absences to violate her over the kitchen table.

What rivets your attention is that fact that, although Martha keeps coming back for more punishment, she can see straight through her tormentor. She knows he is a worthless lout, though she finds kind ways of saying it in the diary extracts that punctuate their scenes together. She is also determined to hang on to her independence, even though she realizes that it is this above all that affronts his Bavarian male supremacy.

The play goes on to arouse hopes that before such unrelenting and generous love Martha's even Otto will finally succumb. But, in the end, he simply walks out for good, as untouched as a stone by the pent-up affections of a lifetime that happen to have fastened on him.

Jenny Killick's production captures the full strength of Kroetz's sawn-off realism. Every object in David Neat's bare kitchen is made to speak; and the duet of Eileen Nicholas and Ken Stott – two thickening middle-aged bodies transmitting awakening joy and life-hating defeat – raises the piece well above feminist polemics.

Irving Wardle

A Heart Under a  
Cassock/A Season in  
HellThird Eye Centre,  
Glasgow

Laszlo Galffi has already received awards in his native Hungary for his one-man performance of Rimbaud's work. His appearance, sadly, is the one dramatic event in Glasgow's otherwise remarkable season of Hungarian arts, and it marks Galffi's UK debut.

The performance is a brief but fascinating glimpse into the volatile mind of the nineteenth-century French poet, whose short, intense writing career finished when he was 19. Galffi has chosen two pieces that complement each other well, being vastly different and yet both revealing how the poet developed.

*A Heart Under a Cassock* is the very often very funny tale of adolescent obsession, the discovery of sex and dawning of homosexuality, written with a great deal of irony in the first person. Galffi takes great pleasure in stating this persona – the arrogant, insufferable yet painfully naive schoolboy poet who, on his rare escapes from school sits in an agony of adolescent ecstasy in the kitchen of his lady love, while his socks attract more of her attention than his verses.

*A Season in Hell* is both a development and a contrast: Rimbaud's complex examination of his own poetic method, his systematic "disordering of the senses" and his portrayal of the struggle in his affair with Verlaine. Here Galffi creates himself an appropriate personal hell in the form of trash cans and ashes to portray Rimbaud's journey through his own mind. Curiously missing out one large section where Rimbaud looks back on his earlier work, Galffi hurls himself from being upright, self-possessed and proud to crawling in abject self-abasement, in an overly serious but controlled and intense portrayal of a character who, for all his excesses, is as unsettling as he is unsettled.

Sarah Hemming

THIS YEAR OVER 360,000 PEOPLE  
WILL ENJOY A MONTHLY INCOME  
FROM NATIONAL SAVINGS.  
HAPPILY, SO CAN YOU.

## What 12% p.a. will pay you monthly

Investment	Average monthly income	Investment	Average monthly income
£ 2,000	£ 20.00	£12,000	£120.00
£ 4,000	£ 40.00	£15,000	£150.00
£ 5,000	£ 50.00	£18,000	£180.00
£ 6,000	£ 60.00	£20,000	£200.00
£ 8,000	£ 80.00		
£10,000	£100.00		

You can hold any amount from £2,000 up to £50,000 in multiples of £1,000. Each £1,000 of Income Bonds produces an average of £10.00 a month – £120.00 a year.

Over 360,000 people are now enjoying a regular monthly income from their investment in National Savings Income Bonds. You too could have something extra coming in every month.

High rate of interest. Income Bonds currently pay 12% p.a. gross. The rate paid may change from time to time, but it will be kept competitive.

## NATIONAL SAVINGS INCOME BONDS

To: NSIB, Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, Lanes, FY3 9YP. Please send an application form, prospectus and pre-paid envelope for National Savings Income Bonds.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_ POSTCODE \_\_\_\_\_

**BOOK NOW**  
**LERNER & LOEWES MUSICAL**  
**GIG!**  
"Takes the West End by storm"  
Book & Lyrics: ALAN JAY LERNER Music: FREDERICK LOEWE  
Director: JOHN DEXTER  
Beryl Reid "Funny and touching" Financial Times  
Sian Phillips "Utterly Perfect" Punch  
Amanda Waring "Hail to a New Star" Mail on Sunday  
"One of the hottest shows around" Daily Mail  
"Melodic Magic" from JEAN-PIERRE AUMONT London Standard  
"Thank Heavens" for GEOFFREY BURRIDGE City Limits  
Design: JOCELYN HERBERT Lighting: ANDY PHILLIPS  
**LYRIC THEATRE**  
Sunderland Avenue W.  
Performances Mon to Fri 7.30 Sats 5 and 8.15 Weds Mats at 3.0  
CAST ALBUM AVAILABLE FROM NOV 4  
BOX OFFICE AND CREDIT CARD BOOKINGS 01-437 3686/7 01-434 1050 01-434 1550 01-734 5166/7  
and all usual ticket agents  
24 hour 7 day cc bookings on 01-240 7200  
NOW BOOKING UNTIL APRIL 1986



# THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Year	Price	Change	Gross Div	Yield	P/E
1	BUILDING AND ROADS						
2	Marshall's (Hafslund)						
3	May & Hazzell						
4	Bellway						
5	Lovell (V)						
6	Monk (A)						
7	Wilson (Comely)						
8	HAT						
9	Plumtree Timber						
10	Aberdeen Constr						
11	Warrs Bldg						
12	RHM						
13	Kwik Save						
14	Sainsbury (J)						
15	West Trade Sph						
16	Wickson & Phipps						
17	Wickson & Phipps						
18	Fitch Iovell						
19	Barr (A)						
20	Ind Resources						
21	INSURANCE						
22	London & Man						
23	Trade Indemnity						
24	Higgs Reinsurance						
25	Prudential						
26	Legal & Gen						
27	Miner						
28	Long Ind Ins						
29	Royal						
30	Samp Widge						
31	BANKS DISCOUNT HP						
32	Manston						
33	Hampham						
34	Prudential						
35	Levins						
36	Wickson & Phipps						
37	Brown Shipley						
38	Midland						
39	Rothschild (J) Ltd						
40	Fuel Nat Finance						

Weekly Dividend  
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £40,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Week

## BRITISH FUNDS

Stock out	Stock	Price	Change	Int	Gross
1427	1427	1427	1427	1427	1427

## SHORTS (Under Five Years)

15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000
15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000

## FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000
15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000

## OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000
15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000

## INDEX-LINKED

15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000
15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000

## PROSPECTIVE REAL ESTATE YIELD ON PROJECTED INFLATION

rate (RPI) of (a) 5% and (b) 10%

Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Yield	P/E
----------------	---------	-------	--------	-----------	-------	-----

## BREWERIES

15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000
15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000

## BANKS DISCOUNT HP

15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000
15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000

# STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Begin, Today. Dealings End, Nov 5. Contango Day, Nov 11. Settlement Day, Nov 18.  
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.  
(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Yield	P/E
2,800,000	Bellway	477	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	May & Hazzell	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	Wilson (Comely)	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8

## BUILDING AND ROADS

Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Yield	P/E
2,800,000	Bellway	477	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	May & Hazzell	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	Wilson (Comely)	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8

## FINANCE AND LAND

Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Yield	P/E
2,800,000	Bellway	477	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	May & Hazzell	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	Wilson (Comely)	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8

## FOODS

Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Yield	P/E
2,800,000	Bellway	477	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	May & Hazzell	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	Wilson (Comely)	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8

## CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Yield	P/E
2,800,000	Bellway	477	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	May & Hazzell	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	Wilson (Comely)	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8

## CINEMAS AND TV

Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Yield	P/E
2,800,000	Bellway	477	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	May & Hazzell	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	Wilson (Comely)	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8

## DRAPERY AND STORES

Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Yield	P/E
2,800,000	Bellway	477	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	May & Hazzell	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	Wilson (Comely)	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8

## ELECTRICALS

Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Yield	P/E
2,800,000	Bellway	477	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	May & Hazzell	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	Wilson (Comely)	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8

Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Yield	P/E
2,800,000	Bellway	477	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	May & Hazzell	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	Wilson (Comely)	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8

## INSURANCE

Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Yield	P/E
2,800,000	Bellway	477	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	May & Hazzell	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	Wilson (Comely)	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8

## LEISURE

Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Yield	P/E
2,800,000	Bellway	477	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	May & Hazzell	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	Wilson (Comely)	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8

## MINING

Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Yield	P/E
2,800,000	Bellway	477	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	May & Hazzell	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	Wilson (Comely)	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8

## INDUSTRIALS A-D

Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Yield	P/E
2,800,000	Bellway	477	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	May & Hazzell	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	Wilson (Comely)	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8

## INDUSTRIALS E-K

Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Yield	P/E
2,800,000	Bellway	477	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	May & Hazzell	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	Wilson (Comely)	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8

## INDUSTRIALS L-R

Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Yield	P/E
2,800,000	Bellway	477	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	May & Hazzell	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	Wilson (Comely)	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8

## INDUSTRIALS S-Z

Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Yield	P/E
2,800,000	Bellway	477	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	May & Hazzell	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	Wilson (Comely)	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8

## INDUSTRIALS

Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Yield	P/E
2,800,000	Bellway	477	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	May & Hazzell	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	Wilson (Comely)	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8

## INDUSTRIALS

Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Yield	P/E
2,800,000	Bellway	477	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	May & Hazzell	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	Wilson (Comely)	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8

## INDUSTRIALS

Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Yield	P/E
2,800,000	Bellway	477	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	May & Hazzell	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	Wilson (Comely)	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8

## INDUSTRIALS

Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Yield	P/E
2,800,000	Bellway	477	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	May & Hazzell	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	Wilson (Comely)	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8

## INDUSTRIALS

Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Yield	P/E
2,800,000	Bellway	477	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	May & Hazzell	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	Wilson (Comely)	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8

Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Yield	P/E
2,800,000	Bellway	477	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	May & Hazzell	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8
2,800,000	Wilson (Comely)	288	10	12.5	2.6	7.8

## INDUSTRIALS

28.7m	Eastern Power	288	+2	14.3	5.0
22.8m	Edgars	763	-	9.3	6.1
2,000,000	Edgars	763	-	9.3	6.1
4.0m	Edgars	763	-	2.5	4.6
17.2m	Edgars	763	-	2.5	4.6
\$22.5m	Edgars (AS) #	1145	+11	2.5	4.3
11.4m	Edgars	763	-	2.5	4.3
11.4m	Edgars	763	-	2.5	4.3
\$21.5m	English China Clay	257	-3	18.3	5.9
\$27.1m	English (Lad) #	218	+1	3.0	2.6
17.0m	English (Lad) #	218	+1	3.0	2.6
\$44.8m	European Finance	145	+25	6.1	4.0
8.6m	Do you Pri	145	-8	7.1	4.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars	763	-	4.6	2.9
19.2m	Edgars				



## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

## Familiar echo in China's economic options

We have perhaps another decade in which Britain's gross national product will exceed China's. Sheer weight of numbers, which tends to make all Chinese statistics look like random computer noise, will then take the developing Chinese economy ahead.

It may seem hard to believe there are any parallel lessons to be drawn from the choices facing a billion of poor Chinese and a small bunch of richer northern barbarians halfway across the world. But there is an intriguing echo of our own dilemmas in the newly published World Bank report on China's economic options.

Buried in the dense institutional prose of this massively informative report is a rather encouraging message. The inhabitants of the industrial "north" of the world have, at present, average incomes perhaps 30 times those of the average Chinese. Living standards are at least 30 times higher, even after adjustment is made for lower Chinese living costs.

Yet the Chinese have managed to stretch their lifespans - which is, as the World Bank rightly says, the single most illuminating check on the extent of extreme poverty - far more than the inhabitants of any other country with very low incomes. The average Chinese baby can now be expected to live 67 years. Only seven years less than the average English baby, and 19 years more than the baby born in sub-Saharan Africa even before the recent famine.

There is a danger of bogus precision in all such figures for countries with a rudimentary statistical system. In China it is far more advanced than in most of Africa, where think-of-a-number is a common statistical method. But Chinese figures suffer from the problem of the misleading average. Although incomes (and therefore much else) appear to be unusually uniform within areas, there are vast differences between regions and even villages.

Even so, average lifespan tells a remarkable story. At part of it, note that the Chinese eat far more than other very poor nations, aided by the surge in agricultural production these past five years. The position is far from easy. The Chinese eat very little meat, for which demand will grow with rising incomes and Western influence.

That will strain capacity, since feeding animals to feed humans is an extravagant use of grain. It is reckoned to take more than four kilograms of grain to produce a kilogram of meat, which in turn supplies one-quarter fewer calories than grain consumed directly.

Even so, the Chinese ought to be able to avoid the classic error of shelling out food subsidies and manipulating prices to keep their urban populations quiet. To many of its predecessors on the development trail have demonstrated how effectively this destroys domestic agriculture and increases imports. China is, in a sense, lucky to be facing so many development issues at a time when both its own government and those who advise it are conscious of the lessons of the past.

The World Bank can speak frankly about the Cultural Revolution and even about present failures. (For example, the transport system is plainly awful. The World Bank points out that even the rural population of sub-Saharan Africa seems to be better supplied with trucks than Chinese peasants.) The Chinese have the self-confidence engendered by size and history to change without embarrassment.

For their part, they are lucky that the World Bank, too, has learned from mistakes. The advice it gives to the Chinese provides a fascinating, and supremely important, example of the new approach. What the World Bank is saying, in effect, to China is that its existing development targets are focussed too much on manufacturing.

If, instead, the service industries were to be given greater emphasis, the efficiency of China's investment would be increased. Either economic growth would be faster, or the same rate of economic growth could be achieved with lower rates of investment, so that very poor people could consume more along the way. What's more, a greater concentration on services would allow personal demand to be the mainspring of economic growth and private enterprise to supply the response. For central dictation works even less well in the service industries than in large-scale manufacturing.

The World Bank figures are worth summarizing. They start with China's basic objective, which is quite simple. It is to catch up with the developed world, seeing it as only a kind of unfortunate temporary accident that it is presently backward.

To reach not merely total output levels comparable to those of the biggest economies, but a comparable standard of living by the middle of the next century, the World Bank study suggests China needs to increase income per head by perhaps 6 per cent a year. Among developing countries, only South Korea has maintained such growth during the past quarter century. However, since China emerged from its own self-imposed economic muddle, it has grown even faster. Income per head rose 6.8 per cent in 1979-84.

The Chinese government's specific targets are to increase income per head by only 5 per cent a year up to the year 2000, and to quadruple the gross value of industrial and agricultural output between 1980 and 2000. The World Bank report questions this target. If the efficiency of Chinese investment is no greater in the future than in the past, this target would require the Chinese to devote a hefty 30 per cent of national income to investment. This compares with only about 20 per cent in industrial countries. It is a heavy burden for a poor population, squeezing the share of small incomes available for consumption.

Suppose that China could increase the efficiency of its investment to, say, the level achieved by Japan for the two decades after 1960. Then the Chinese could achieve their growth targets by investing only 26 per cent of national income, and hence consume more, or they could continue to invest 30 per cent and increase incomes by 6 per cent a year. That is a full point faster than the official target, and, incidentally, enough to catch up with the industrial world by 2050.

Such global figures can only be illustrative, but of an important point. The way to grow faster, and at less personal cost, is to nurture both those support services that increase the efficiency of industrial production - commerce, a proper financial system, specialized contractors, accountants - and those personal services that improve ordinary life at the local level.

This, says the World Bank, is incidentally the best way to absorb the Chinese labour force, which is growing by - take a deep breath - 10 million people a year. Pumping too many of these people into industry will only serve to damp down industrial productivity, on which Mr Gorbachov also had much to say this week. But the argument about the relative merits of industry and services persists in societies at still higher levels of development - and perhaps all we achieve is to confuse ourselves at a much higher level too.

**Sarah Hogg**  
Economics Editor

● Elders-DXL has offered 255p per share in Allied-Lyons and not 225p as printed in this column on Saturday.

## Tokyo due to sell £1.6bn bills

By Graham Searjeant  
Financial Editor

The Japanese government is expected to keep up its pressure this week to lift Japanese interest rates as part of its campaign to raise the yen against the dollar in order to dissipate threatened American protectionist measures.

The Bank of Japan is expected to sell 500 billion yen (£1.6 billion) of Treasury bills today to tighten its grip on short term interest rates further.

The bills are expected to yield 7.4 per cent, pushing other short-term rates even higher.

The prices of yen bonds continued to fall in Tokyo on Saturday morning trading after sharp falls on Friday following guidance by the Bank of Japan.

The yield on the key 10-year bond jumped briefly from 6.22 per cent to 6.70 per cent before settling back to 6.25 per cent.

Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, Japan's prime minister, stressed after last week's talks with President Reagan that he wanted the yen to rise even further against the dollar.

There were fears in Europe, however, that the Japanese action could prevent interest rate falls elsewhere.

Dealers are speculating that Japan's Ministry of Finance will seek to curb Japanese purchases of US bonds more aggressively.

## 'No offers' for Bairstow

By Judith Huntley, Commercial Property Correspondent

Bairstow Eves, the expansionist residential estate agent which went public in 1982, admits that it is the subject of intense takeover speculation but says it has had no concrete offers.

The banks, building societies and insurance companies are all known to be keen to buy an estate agent, but Bairstow Eves says it can offer no potential bidders names at present. The financial services spins-offs from buying and selling houses are making links between the

financial sector and estate agents look attractive.

The Prudential recently bought an East Anglia estate agent, now trading as Prudential Property Services. And Legal & General Group's purchase of an 8 per cent stake in Connells Estate Agents last week further fuelled City speculation.

There has even been speculation about US financial conglomerates like Sears Roebuck being interested in making a bid for a British firm of estate agents Ordinary Shares, page 18

MARKET-SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

Friday's close and change on week  
FT Ind Ord 1060.8 (-0.1)  
FT All Share 658.66 (+3.91)  
FT Govt Securities 84.04 (-0.53)  
FT-SE 100 1347.2 (+5)  
Barrington USM 108.27 (+2.19)  
New York Dow Jones 1,356.52 (-12.32)  
Tokyo Nikkei Dow 12,854.99 (-118.28)  
Hong Kong 1671.73 (+31.84)  
Amsterdam 224.0 (+7.5)  
Sydney AO 1052.2 (-182.9)  
Frankfurt Commerzbank 1705.2 (+32.8)  
Brussels 68.12 (n/a)  
Paris: CAC 217.2 (+5.5)  
Zurich: SKA General 434.00 (+6.4)

CURRENCIES

Friday's close and change on week

London: £1.4225 (-0.006)

NEW YORK: DOW JONES 1,356.52 (-12.32)

FT-SE 100 1347.2 (+5)

FT All Share 658.66 (+3.91)

FT Govt Securities 84.04 (-0.53)

FT-SE 100 1347.2 (+5)

## Tin crisis dealers 'exposed to losses of £400 million'

By Michael Prest, Financial Correspondent

The Prime Minister has been drawn into the tin trade crisis which has engulfed the London Metal Exchange and the International Tin Agreement. LME officials expect tin trading to be suspended at least until Thursday.

Senior LME sources said that Mrs Thatcher was briefed on Friday after the extent of the possible liability of LME firms became known.

The sources calculate that tin traders are exposed to the tune of £400 million. Most of the exposure is concentrated among a handful of the 28 ring-dealing members.

After The Times report on Saturday, several dealers stressed yesterday that they were either not involved or not unduly affected.

A statement from Rudolf Wolff & Co said: "The company has controlled its position with the International Tin Council according to its usual position limit policies. Accord-

ingly, the company's resources are more than adequate."

Mr Sidney Phillips, a director of Ametalc, emphasized that "Ametalc has not had any dealings with the ITC or acted on their behalf for at least three years", and a spokesman for Wilson Smith & Cope said that the company had closed all its positions in tin last month.

The involvement of the British Government is critical because as one of the 22 signatories to the International Tin Agreement, which was supposed to regulate the world price of the metal, Britain may be asked to subscribe more funds to refinance the buffer stock manager.

It was a telephone call from the manager, Mr Peter de Koning, to Mr Ted Jordan, chairman of the committee of the LME on Thursday morning, saying that the buffer stock had suspended operations indefinitely, which began the worst

crisis on the LME since the copper crash of the 1950's.

The ITC is to meet in London tomorrow. There were intense informal discussions over the weekend as delegates and their governments sought a way out of the crisis, which could result in tin crashing from £18,000 a tonne to £5,000 or even less.

LME sources accept that the fate of the market is largely out of their hands. It is up to ITA members to agree on a combination of refinancing, production cuts and export quotas which could restore confidence to the market.

One senior LME official said that without a rescue deal "this will be bigger than Johnson Matthey".

Indonesia, one of the leading producer members of the ITA, has said that it will put up \$5 million. But it is unclear whether this is fresh money or part of a £60 million refinancing

agreed by ITA members earlier in the year. Mr de Koning has blamed the failure of governments to provide the agreed money speedily for part of his problems.

The board and committee of the LME are due to meet again this morning. They are expected to announce that the suspension of tin trading will continue today. Privately LME officials are naming Thursday as the earliest date on which trading might resume.

Their worry is that longer suspension could inflict irreparable damage on London as a metal trading centre. Speculators and hedgers around the world are locked into the market, many facing possibly heavy losses.

But the ITA does not enjoy a reputation for rapid decision-making, and in recent years relations among producers and between producers and consumers have deteriorated.



Robin Leigh-Pemberton: defended Bank's role

## Governor to stand for second term

By Our City Staff

Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, the Governor of the Bank of England, said yesterday that he believed that he would stand for a second term as Governor in 1987.

In an interview on Channel 4's *Business Programme* last night, Mr Leigh-Pemberton said he was undecided whether the Johnson Matthey Bankers affair had affected his chances of reappointment.

He was Mrs Thatcher's personal choice in 1983 but has since fallen slightly out of favour in Downing Street.

The Governor admitted criticism from Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, that the Bank had fallen down in its duties over Johnson Matthey Bankers.

He defended the role of the Bank following its takeover of Johnson Matthey Bankers more than a year ago when it was about to fail, and refuted recent allegations against the Bank by Mr Brian Sedgemoor, the Labour MP.

He said: "I simply do not accept that there has been any fraud or criminal conspiracy by any member of the Bank of England staff since the rescue of the Johnson Matthey Bank on October 1 last year."

## Monopoly threat to small brewers

The Campaign for Real Ale fears that 90 per cent of independent brewers could disappear by the end of the decade.

Mr Neil Hanson, editor of *Camra's 1986 Good Beer Guide*, argues that if the Monopolies & Mergers Commission allows Scottish & Newcastle's bid for Matthew Brown, the Northern brewer, to go ahead, the number of takeovers will surpass even the present level.

Mr Hanson says that competition for falling beer sales will lead to large brewers buying out the small independent companies and closing them down, resulting in monopolies such as those seen in Australia and the United States.

He says, not a single brewery will be safe, from the smallest such as Simpsons, to the likes of Allied-Lyons, the subject of a £1.8 billion bid from Elders DXL, the Australian group.

SPENCER, FINALS: British Car Auction Group, GBC Capital, Promore Estates, New Australia Investment Trust.

WEDNESDAY - Interim: Feeders Agricultural Industries, Flight Reagents Holdings, Henderson Group, New Throgmorton Trust (1983), Northern Securities Trust, Reed International, TR City of London Trust, Transvaal Consumer dated Land Exploration Company, United Computers and Technology Holdings. FINALS: Wm Low & Company, Murray Electronics.

THURSDAY - Interim: Airflow Streamlines, Arbutnot Yan Bond Fund, Coste Brothers, Dataway Incorporated, Edmond Holdings, Ellis and Goldstein Holdings, Cecil Gee, Gresham House, Hunting Group, Lawrie, Lap Group, Portsmouth and Surinam News, papers, Finance CH Bailey, Nartorian International, S Simpson, J Smart and Company (Contractors).

FRIDAY - Interim: Burgess Products Holdings, Star Computer Group. FINALS: Ayr Htam Tin Trading Malaysia, Bernad, Berry Trust, Town Centre Securities.

TODAY - Interim: Goldsmiths Group, NEC Corporation, Renwick Group, Richardson Westgarth, Rush and Tomkins, Top Value Industries, Usher-Walker, Viking Resources Trust, Welpac. FINALS: Allied London Properties, Samuel Properties.

TOMORROW - Interim: Capital & Counties, Clement Clarke Holdings, El Oro Mining and Exploration Company, English & International Trust, Glenfield Lawrence, Globe Investment Trust, Marks and

## CBI urges Lawson to cut taxes by £3.5bn

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Rising concern among Britain's industrialists that the Government's inflexibility over economic policy is threatening recovery and growth is reflected in new submissions from the Confederation of British Industry published today.

In a package of representations to Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, before his autumn statement, the CBI calls for cuts of £3.5 billion in taxes and employers' National Insurance contributions, coupled with a big cut in interest rates, and an expansion of measures aimed specifically at job creation.

Setting the scene for a hoped-for tax-cutting Budget next year, the CBI says: "Cuts in taxes will not be enough if high interest rates crowd out any potential increases in economic activity."

"Fiscal and monetary policy must both be made to accommodate a higher rate of 1986 economic growth than envisaged at present."

The CBI's Budget proposals come only a day before publication of its quarterly trends survey of the manufacturing industry, which is expected to show that the all-

important export revival continues to fade, along with companies' optimism in overseas markets.

A significant improvement to Britain's international competitiveness is the corner-stone of the CBI's recommendations to the Government and has led it to urge members to keep wages rises in the latest pay round at least 2 per cent lower than last year.

It says that, in return, Mr Lawson must cut employers' National Insurance contributions by between 1 per cent and 2 per cent a year. This would improve prospects for jobs and would also reduce unit labour costs and improve profitability and competitiveness.

The CBI adds: "The US economy continues to recover but the pace is now slowing. The present high level of interest rates in the UK and a volatile exchange rate have been causing problems for competitiveness and company planning. If this continues we will lose out to our international competitors on both price and quality. Profits will be squeezed and investment will then suffer."

## Spear hits back over Neill bid

By Our City Staff

The battle of words between Spear & Jackson International, the gardening tools company, and the unwelcome £14 million bidder, James Neill Holdings, is hotting up. Mr Stephen de Bartolome, chairman of Spear & Jackson, told shareholders over the weekend that a merger would harm the company.

He said in his latest circular that James Neill faced severe problems which would drag Spear & Jackson down and that there were substantial questions over Neill's accounts.

He also said Neill made poor use of its capital because much was tied up in the production of obsolete and declining products. He questioned why Spear & Jackson shareholders should pay for Neill's mistakes.

Mr Hugh Neill, chairman of James Neill Holdings, said the circular was an attempt to divert attention away from the logic of the merger and contained no justification for Spear & Jackson's inadequate performance.

He challenged the Spear & Jackson board to tell its shareholders how their best interests could be served by rejecting his offer.

## IN-BRIEF

## Pru denies bank plans

Mr Brian Corby, the chief executive of the Prudential Corporation, yesterday dismissed as "premature" the weekend reports that the Prudential, Britain's biggest life insurance company wants to set up a bank.

He said that all the insurance companies were considering their long term future in the light of changes in the financial services sector, the Prudential is among them. But the options can range from establishing a clearing bank to being a licensed deposit taker.

Mr Corby refused further comment on the Pru's long term plans.

## N Sea gas find

Ranger Oil and its partners have drilled a gas-condensate discovery well 35 miles north-north-west of the Fulmar Field in the British sector the North Sea, 155 miles east of Aberdeen.

Bear Stearns & Company, one of the largest broking firms on the New York Stock Exchange, is to go public tomorrow. The firm is to offer 8 million shares, representing about 24 per cent of its stock. The offering, for which Bear Stearns will be the lead underwriter, will be priced at between \$22 and \$25 a share on the New York exchange tonight.

## Coffee fears

A drought in the south-central coffee belt is expected to reduce sharply Brazil's 1986-87 coffee crop. Brazil is the world's leading coffee grower and exporter.

## N-plant doubts

Doubts were raised in Peking over the weekend whether the Chinese government was any longer committed to going ahead with the planned nuclear power plant at Daya Bay, near Hong Kong. This followed tough negotiations with GEC and other likely suppliers.

## Tax stance

Danish firms may consider bribes as an item of tax-deductible expenditure if they are necessary to win foreign business. Mr Hans Westerberg, the tax authority chief, was quoted as saying.

**9.0% NET**  
£500-£5000

**9.5% NET**  
£5000 & OVER

**7.0% NET**  
UNDER £500

## Manage your money with instant access and no penalty.

The new improved Money Management Account works wonders for your money. And it does it all very simply:

INVESTMENT	INTEREST RATES*	
	% net	% gross equivalent
£5000 & OVER	9.50	13.57
£500-£5000	9.00	12.86
UNDER £500	7.00	10.00

The higher the balance, the higher your interest. With immediate access. With no penalty. Just fill in the coupon or call into your local branch for details. It's the best way to manage your money.

\*All interest rates quoted are correct at the time of going to press but are subject to variation. Gross equivalent rates apply to basic rate taxpayers. Interest is credited once a year.

**National & Provincial**  
Everyone's local building society

Assets of £1500m. Member of the Building Societies Association. Over 1400 branches and agents.

I am interested in managing my money better with National & Provincial

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Post Code \_\_\_\_\_

I/We enclose a cheque for £\_\_\_\_\_ to be invested in a Money Management Account.

Signature(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Please send further information ☐ 77 11/80

Peter M Harnard FCA FCSI,  
National & Provincial Building Society,  
FREDTOST, Bradford, West Yorkshire, BD1 1BR.



## Service businesses must become people-proof

Phillips & Drew, the broker which leads the USM launch

The company is virtually a mark II of Hichens most successful issue, the Kennedy Brookes catering group running the Mario and Franco and Wheelers restaurant chains.

## Martin Abramson: se for market debut

Finally a graduation - Inven-  
tenergy, which is the USM's  
largest company with a value of  
about £300 million, is joining  
the main market this week.

The scheme, which will be voluntary, will be operative when it is joined by banks representing 60 per cent of the total in Italy or 75 per cent of the systems deposits in lire.

Market research is an area which readily lends itself to the development of "products" with a long-term life which can

That could give Connells shareholders the best of both worlds, a public association

and a predicted 11 per cent growth in the housing stock over the next few years as the principal sources of fuel for the

Both are following Hanover in extending the range of services they can offer home-movers. Given the heartaches which all too many people experience when they move, this is one fashion which has some way to run.

**William Kay**  
*City Editor*

Returns on retail property and industrial space over the past year have risen to 14.26 per cent and 4.40 per cent respectively. They represent the best returns seen in those two sectors of the market since 1984 and the second highest since March 1983.

One of the newer service industries to intrigue investors of late has been estate agencies.

Mr Neil Blackley and Mr Richard Dale, the Capel analysts, have worked out that the market as a whole is worth as much as £1.55 billion a year at 1984 prices, but with the biggest

Both are following Hanover in extending the range of services they can offer home-movers. Given the heartaches which all too many people experience when they move, this is one fashion which has some way to run.

10

— — — — —

2

1 1 000 2

2

[illegible]

### Results for the year ended 31 July 1985

	1985	1984
Equity shareholders' interest	£37,875,544	£31,380,181
Asset value per share	364.8p	302.3p
Revenue available for ordinary shareholders	£633,635	£515,290
Earnings per ordinary share	6.10p	4.96p
Ordinary dividend per share – interim	1.50p	1.05p
– final	4.00p	3.00p

\* Total dividend increased 35.8% to 5.50p per share.

✱ Significant progress has been made in pursuing the investment policy of developing a portfolio of unlisted

investments. At the year end investments in unlisted companies totalled £7.7 million representing 20% of net assets. During the year investments were completed in eleven companies for a total cost of £5.8 million. Of this £4.5 million was subscribed to four management buy-outs. Since July 31 1985 a further £1.3 million has been invested in two management buy-outs.

31 July  
1985

<i>Equities</i>	<b>%</b>
United Kingdom	49.8
North America	12.6
Japan	7.7
Far East	2.8
Europe	8.5
Brazil	0.5
South Africa	0.5
	<b>82.4</b>
<i>Bonds and Cash</i>	
United Kingdom	16.0
Net cash	18.1
	<b>34.1</b>
Total assets	116.5
Less prior charges at nominal value	<b>(16.5)</b>
	<b>100.0</b>

*Copies of the report may be obtained from the Secretary, Murray Ventures PLC, 163 Hope Street, Glasgow G2 2UH.*

هكذا من الأصيل

The  
th

Ba

From Ma  
No

FOR  
IN CH  
CONS  
EXECUTIVE  
VC

187. Bank  
Hamm & C  
Rt. 1  
Centiment  
Cooperat  
Flour &  
House Bai  
Nat Westn  
Royal Ban  
Pill  
Cathbank  
Montez



























## HORIZONS

A guide to  
career choice

## Working in a showpiece job

Sales and marketing are often bracketed together in career advice literature. In real life, however, the characteristics needed to do them are quite different.

Selling is an opportunistic occupation, usually requiring mobility, quick reactions, resilience and a liking for people. Marketing is more of a cerebral function, requiring the ability to identify trends and to work as part of a management team. People who reach the top rungs in marketing tend to be those who have demonstrated consistent ability throughout an orthodox career history, whereas top sales people are often "loners" with flair.

But both jobs represent human "showpieces" for the employing organization's products or services. A good appearance is a prime necessity which an amazing number of candidates ignore by turning up for interviews in jeans and baggy sweaters. The ability to communicate or at least to hold your own in conversation is a second key requirement for both jobs.

A good "business sense" is a less easily defined characteristic but sought by both sales and marketing recruiters. To spot it, they tend to ask tricky questions of marketing candidates such as "What is the ultimate aim of the marketing function?" (The

**Sales or marketing? The two careers are all too often considered in the same way, says Patricia Tisdall**

levels (and well-paid) sales skills in negotiation, wheeling-dealing - or simply looking after the needs of the buyer.

Few top sales people begin their careers in selling. They usually gain knowledge about a particular area such as, educational requisites, marketing services, computers or advertising, then switch to selling once they have the necessary self-confidence and maturity. Beginners can start at any age, provided there is energy, enthusiasm and, above all, the wish to succeed.

If the interest is to develop into a fruitful full-time career, then there follows a difficult apprenticeship which involves learning how to organize work and use time effectively as well as how and when to close a sale. Some of the skills can be taught by external training organizations such as Tack Training International one of the biggest in the field or by company training courses.

A complete mastery of sales skills, however, requires them to be practised through experimentation with different methods and different customers and learning from the results.

Careers in selling are much more difficult to plot than their equivalents in marketing. Some senior sales people progress to become office-bound managers dealing with recruiting, training, motivating and managing field staffs. Others continue selling under a variety of different job titles until retirement age and beyond.

A few, like Sir Edwin Nixon, the chairman of IBM (UK), who joined the company as a data-processing salesman in 1955 (having spent the first five years of working life with another company), eventually become captains of industry.

There are fewer points of entry to marketing than there are to sales. Preparation for a career in marketing should start as early as possible - at A-level stage or even sooner. The Institute of Marketing, which has 16,000 students registered for its own Certificate and Diploma in addition to 22,000 members, can offer guidance although its services are intended mainly for people already in employment.

Cutbacks in graduate recruitment three or four years ago have led to a severe shortage of junior marketing recruits in their mid and late twenties. This is likely to improve the chances of non-graduates and people in younger age brackets who can demonstrate appropriate experience - if only through Saturday and holiday jobs.

The classical career path in

marketing is as a graduate trainee to a well-established supplier of household name products which will give experience of managing advertising and promotion budgets and mass markets. The recruit is then allocated to a particular product and expected to progress from assistant or junior brand manager through to product manager within a couple of years. Then, after a change or two of employer, they should seek to become marketing manager, probably before they are 35.

At this stage, the careers of marketing executives, like those in sales, become more diversified. A few become marketing directors. Others who may have acquired or developed additional skills along the way - finance is particularly valued - become candidates for board appointments in different capacities.

There have been a spate of recent examples of senior marketing executives moving into new careers in advertising agencies. There are even more examples of people moving out of advertising agencies into marketing functions in client companies. But both types of movement are exceptional enough to make headlines in the trade press.

Quite a few early-generation marketing executives have learned about publicity, print buying, running sales forces, direct marketing and

**Others are candidates for the board**

distribution, started companies themselves. An example is David Collichon, managing director and owner of Norman and Hill, the company behind the Filofax diary and working organization systems. Having acted as direct mail wholesalers for Filofax "personal organizers" in 1974, Mr Collichon later bought the company himself.

However, his early training was in publicity and marketing, initially with Collins the publishers, and later as sales manager with Gower. His comment that he started "inflating his life raft" when the oil crisis started is typical of the type of long-term strategic thinking required for marketing.

Useful names and addresses: David Sewell, director Taylor & Partners marketing & advertising recruitment consultants, 151-153 Great Portland Street, London; Tony Bushell, Director of Membership Services, Institute of Marketing, Moor Hall, Cookham, Maidenhead, Berkshire; Stewart Murray, managing Director, Tack Training International, Tack House, Longmoor Street, London.

Useful weekly publications: *Marketing*, published by Haymarket Magazines Ltd, 22 Lancaster Gate, London, available on subscription or free to Institute of Marketing members; *Marketing Week* published by Centaur Communications Ltd, 60 Kingly Street, London.

## UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Glasgow  
DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES  
(GLASGOW UNIVERSITY DIVISION OF THE  
SCOTTISH BUSINESS SCHOOL)

LECTURESHIPS IN  
MANAGEMENT STUDIES

Applications are invited from suitably qualified graduates for the above lectureships. Candidates should have a good honours degree and preferably experience in industry. The main responsibilities of the persons appointed will relate to a major undergraduate programme in Management Studies.

The Department is multi-disciplinary and runs two very successful postgraduate part-time Master's courses for executives in local industry and commerce, a Doctoral Programme for the Scottish Business School and several management courses for undergraduates. The Department also participates in a new Master's course in Information Technology commenced in 1984.

Staff are involved in research on a wide variety of topics, to which the lecturer will be expected to contribute. The Department has long-term relationships with several companies, in particular under the Science and Engineering Research Council's Teaching Company Scheme. There are also Management Development and In-Company Programmes.

Salary will be within the range of £7,520-£14,926 on the Lecturers' scale, with placement according to age, qualifications and experience. Further particulars may be obtained from the Academic Personnel Office, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8QQ, where applications (8 copies), giving the names and addresses of three referees, should be lodged on or before 30th November 1985.

In reply please quote ref. No. 5589E.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE  
UNIVERSITY LECTURERS OR  
UNIVERSITY DEMONSTRATORS  
(two posts) in the Department of Pharmacology

POSTS IN IMMUNOPHARMACOLOGY AND MOLECULAR TOXICOLOGY

Applications are invited for two posts of either University Lecturer or University Demonstrator (the equivalent of University Assistant Lecturer) in the Department of Pharmacology, appointment to commence on 1 January 1986 or as soon thereafter as possible. One of these posts will be in Immunopharmacology under the UOC 'New Blood' scheme; the other post will be in Molecular Toxicology.

Candidates should hold a Ph.D. degree or equivalent. The persons appointed will be expected to develop a research programme and be involved in undergraduate teaching. Research experience in cellular or molecular immunology will be required for candidates for the post in immunopharmacology and experience in drug metabolism or processes of cell death for the post in molecular toxicology.

Further information about the duties and conditions of appointment may be obtained from the Secretary of the Appointments Committee for the Faculty of Biology, 19 Trumpington Street, Cambridge, CB2 1QA, to whom applications (10 copies) including a curriculum vitae, list of publications and the names of not more than three referees, should be sent on or to reach him not later than 1 December 1985.

Royal Holloway and Bedford New College  
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON  
EGHAM HILL, EGHAM, SURREY TW20 0EX  
GEOLOGY DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited for a one year post of Research Assistant to assist Professor Burrell in preparing proposals for a European programme of deep seismic reflection profiles on sedimentary basin development in a variety of tectonic settings.

Salary in the region of £9,747

Please apply in writing for further details to the Personnel Office.

Applications by 15th November 1985.

The University of Leeds  
DEPARTMENT OF FUEL AND  
ENERGY

LECTURER

Applications are invited for the above post, available from 1 January 1986. The successful applicant will be expected to develop a research programme in the field of fuel and energy, with particular reference to the use of coal. The post is part of a new programme of research in the Department of Fuel and Energy, which is currently expanding its research facilities and staff. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to the teaching of the Department's undergraduate and postgraduate courses. Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT, to whom applications should be sent on or before 15 November 1985.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

The University of Oxford is seeking applications for a Lecturer in the Department of Mechanical Engineering. The successful applicant will be expected to develop a research programme in the field of mechanical engineering, with particular reference to the use of computers. The post is part of a new programme of research in the Department of Mechanical Engineering, which is currently expanding its research facilities and staff. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to the teaching of the Department's undergraduate and postgraduate courses. Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University of Oxford, Oxford OX1 2JD, to whom applications should be sent on or before 15 November 1985.

OXFORD  
BRASENOSE COLLEGE  
JUNIOR RESEARCH  
FELLOWSHIP

The College invites applications from graduates of either sex for a Junior Research Fellowship in the Department of Mechanical Engineering. The successful applicant will be expected to develop a research programme in the field of mechanical engineering, with particular reference to the use of computers. The post is part of a new programme of research in the Department of Mechanical Engineering, which is currently expanding its research facilities and staff. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to the teaching of the Department's undergraduate and postgraduate courses. Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University of Oxford, Oxford OX1 2JD, to whom applications should be sent on or before 15 November 1985.

## EDUCATIONAL COURSES

01-837 1326 or 01-837 3774

**CHIROPY AS A PROFESSION**  
The demand for the trained man or woman chiropodist in the private sector is increasing. Most of the training necessary to qualify for a Diploma in Chiropody may be taken at home by very special correspondence lessons. Full practical facilities are also provided. You are invited to write for the free booklet from The Secretary of the School of Chiropody, The Stone Institute (established 1919). The School of Chiropody, 300-314 Kings Road, Reading RG1 4AF. Tel: 0734 61022.

**THE BRITISH INSTITUTE OF FLORENCE**  
Offers a unique educational and cultural programme in Florence, Italy. The programme includes a course in Italian language and culture, a course in art history, a course in music, a course in dance, a course in drama, a course in film, a course in photography, a course in painting, a course in sculpture, a course in architecture, a course in design, a course in fashion, a course in jewellery, a course in ceramics, a course in glass, a course in pottery, a course in metalwork, a course in woodwork, a course in leatherwork, a course in bookbinding, a course in calligraphy, a course in printing, a course in publishing, a course in journalism, a course in advertising, a course in public relations, a course in management, a course in business, a course in law, a course in medicine, a course in dentistry, a course in nursing, a course in pharmacy, a course in veterinary medicine, a course in agriculture, a course in horticulture, a course in forestry, a course in fishing, a course in hunting, a course in shooting, a course in sports, a course in games, a course in music, a course in dance, a course in drama, a course in film, a course in photography, a course in painting, a course in sculpture, a course in architecture, a course in design, a course in fashion, a course in jewellery, a course in ceramics, a course in glass, a course in pottery, a course in metalwork, a course in woodwork, a course in leatherwork, a course in bookbinding, a course in calligraphy, a course in printing, a course in publishing, a course in journalism, a course in advertising, a course in public relations, a course in management, a course in business, a course in law, a course in medicine, a course in dentistry, a course in nursing, a course in pharmacy, a course in veterinary medicine, a course in agriculture, a course in horticulture, a course in forestry, a course in fishing, a course in hunting, a course in shooting, a course in sports, a course in games, a course in music, a course in dance, a course in drama, a course in film, a course in photography, a course in painting, a course in sculpture, a course in architecture, a course in design, a course in fashion, a course in jewellery, a course in ceramics, a course in glass, a course in pottery, a course in metalwork, a course in woodwork, a course in leatherwork, a course in bookbinding, a course in calligraphy, a course in printing, a course in publishing, a course in journalism, a course in advertising, a course in public relations, a course in management, a course in business, a course in law, a course in medicine, a course in dentistry, a course in nursing, a course in pharmacy, a course in veterinary medicine, a course in agriculture, a course in horticulture, a course in forestry, a course in fishing, a course in hunting, a course in shooting, a course in sports, a course in games, a course in music, a course in dance, a course in drama, a course in film, a course in photography, a course in painting, a course in sculpture, a course in architecture, a course in design, a course in fashion, a course in jewellery, a course in ceramics, a course in glass, a course in pottery, a course in metalwork, a course in woodwork, a course in leatherwork, a course in bookbinding, a course in calligraphy, a course in printing, a course in publishing, a course in journalism, a course in advertising, a course in public relations, a course in management, a course in business, a course in law, a course in medicine, a course in dentistry, a course in nursing, a course in pharmacy, a course in veterinary medicine, a course in agriculture, a course in horticulture, a course in forestry, a course in fishing, a course in hunting, a course in shooting, a course in sports, a course in games, a course in music, a course in dance, a course in drama, a course in film, a course in photography, a course in painting, a course in sculpture, a course in architecture, a course in design, a course in fashion, a course in jewellery, a course in ceramics, a course in glass, a course in pottery, a course in metalwork, a course in woodwork, a course in leatherwork, a course in bookbinding, a course in calligraphy, a course in printing, a course in publishing, a course in journalism, a course in advertising, a course in public relations, a course in management, a course in business, a course in law, a course in medicine, a course in dentistry, a course in nursing, a course in pharmacy, a course in veterinary medicine, a course in agriculture, a course in horticulture, a course in forestry, a course in fishing, a course in hunting, a course in shooting, a course in sports, a course in games, a course in music, a course in dance, a course in drama, a course in film, a course in photography, a course in painting, a course in sculpture, a course in architecture, a course in design, a course in fashion, a course in jewellery, a course in ceramics, a course in glass, a course in pottery, a course in metalwork, a course in woodwork, a course in leatherwork, a course in bookbinding, a course in calligraphy, a course in printing, a course in publishing, a course in journalism, a course in advertising, a course in public relations, a course in management, a course in business, a course in law, a course in medicine, a course in dentistry, a course in nursing, a course in pharmacy, a course in veterinary medicine, a course in agriculture, a course in horticulture, a course in forestry, a course in fishing, a course in hunting, a course in shooting, a course in sports, a course in games, a course in music, a course in dance, a course in drama, a course in film, a course in photography, a course in painting, a course in sculpture, a course in architecture, a course in design, a course in fashion, a course in jewellery, a course in ceramics, a course in glass, a course in pottery, a course in metalwork, a course in woodwork, a course in leatherwork, a course in bookbinding, a course in calligraphy, a course in printing, a course in publishing, a course in journalism, a course in advertising, a course in public relations, a course in management, a course in business, a course in law, a course in medicine, a course in dentistry, a course in nursing, a course in pharmacy, a course in veterinary medicine, a course in agriculture, a course in horticulture, a course in forestry, a course in fishing, a course in hunting, a course in shooting, a course in sports, a course in games, a course in music, a course in dance, a course in drama, a course in film, a course in photography, a course in painting, a course in sculpture, a course in architecture, a course in design, a course in fashion, a course in jewellery, a course in ceramics, a course in glass, a course in pottery, a course in metalwork, a course in woodwork, a course in leatherwork, a course in bookbinding, a course in calligraphy, a course in printing, a course in publishing, a course in journalism, a course in advertising, a course in public relations, a course in management, a course in business, a course in law, a course in medicine, a course in dentistry, a course in nursing, a course in pharmacy, a course in veterinary medicine, a course in agriculture, a course in horticulture, a course in forestry, a course in fishing, a course in hunting, a course in shooting, a course in sports, a course in games, a course in music, a course in dance, a course in drama, a course in film, a course in photography, a course in painting, a course in sculpture, a course in architecture, a course in design, a course in fashion, a course in jewellery, a course in ceramics, a course in glass, a course in pottery, a course in metalwork, a course in woodwork, a course in leatherwork, a course in bookbinding, a course in calligraphy, a course in printing, a course in publishing, a course in journalism, a course in advertising, a course in public relations, a course in management, a course in business, a course in law, a course in medicine, a course in dentistry, a course in nursing, a course in pharmacy, a course in veterinary medicine, a course in agriculture, a course in horticulture, a course in forestry, a course in fishing, a course in hunting, a course in shooting, a course in sports, a course in games, a course in music, a course in dance, a course in drama, a course in film, a course in photography, a course in painting, a course in sculpture, a course in architecture, a course in design, a course in fashion, a course in jewellery, a course in ceramics, a course in glass, a course in pottery, a course in metalwork, a course in woodwork, a course in leatherwork, a course in bookbinding, a course in calligraphy, a course in printing, a course in publishing, a course in journalism, a course in advertising, a course in public relations, a course in management, a course in business, a course in law, a course in medicine, a course in dentistry, a course in nursing, a course in pharmacy, a course in veterinary medicine, a course in agriculture, a course in horticulture, a course in forestry, a course in fishing, a course in hunting, a course in shooting, a course in sports, a course in games, a course in music, a course in dance, a course in drama, a course in film, a course in photography, a course in painting, a course in sculpture, a course in architecture, a course in design, a course in fashion, a course in jewellery, a course in ceramics, a course in glass, a course in pottery, a course in metalwork, a course in woodwork, a course in leatherwork, a course in bookbinding, a course in calligraphy, a course in printing, a course in publishing, a course in journalism, a course in advertising, a course in public relations, a course in management, a course in business, a course in law, a course in medicine, a course in dentistry, a course in nursing, a course in pharmacy, a course in veterinary medicine, a course in agriculture, a course in horticulture, a course in forestry, a course in fishing, a course in hunting, a course in shooting, a course in sports, a course in games, a course in music, a course in dance, a course in drama, a course in film, a course in photography, a course in painting, a course in sculpture, a course in architecture, a course in design, a course in fashion, a course in jewellery, a course in ceramics, a course in glass, a course in pottery, a course in metalwork, a course in woodwork, a course in leatherwork, a course in bookbinding, a course in calligraphy, a course in printing, a course in publishing, a course in journalism, a course in advertising, a course in public relations, a course in management, a course in business, a course in law, a course in medicine, a course in dentistry, a course in nursing, a course in pharmacy, a course in veterinary medicine, a course in agriculture, a course in horticulture, a course in forestry, a course in fishing, a course in hunting, a course in shooting, a course in sports, a course in games, a course in music, a course in dance, a course in drama, a course in film, a course in photography, a course in painting, a course in sculpture, a course in architecture, a course in design, a course in fashion, a course in jewellery, a course in ceramics, a course in glass, a course in pottery, a course in metalwork, a course in woodwork, a course in leatherwork, a course in bookbinding, a course in calligraphy, a course in printing, a course in publishing, a course in journalism, a course in advertising, a course in public relations, a course in management, a course in business, a course in law, a course in medicine, a course in dentistry, a course in nursing, a course in pharmacy, a course in veterinary medicine, a course in agriculture, a course in horticulture, a course in forestry, a course in fishing, a course in hunting, a course in shooting, a course in sports, a course in games, a course in music, a course in dance, a course in drama, a course in film, a course in photography, a course in painting, a course in sculpture, a course in architecture, a course in design, a course in fashion, a course in jewellery, a course in ceramics, a course in glass, a course in pottery, a course in metalwork, a course in woodwork, a course in leatherwork, a course in bookbinding, a course in calligraphy, a course in printing, a course in publishing, a course in journalism, a course in advertising, a course in public relations, a course in management, a course in business, a course in law, a course in medicine, a course in dentistry, a course in nursing, a course in pharmacy, a course in veterinary medicine, a course in agriculture, a course in horticulture, a course in forestry, a course in fishing, a course in hunting, a course in shooting, a course in sports, a course in games, a course in music, a course in dance, a course in drama, a course in film, a course in photography, a course in painting, a course in sculpture, a course in architecture, a course in design, a course in fashion, a course in jewellery, a course in ceramics, a course in glass, a course in pottery, a course in metalwork, a course in woodwork, a course in leatherwork, a course in bookbinding, a course in calligraphy, a course in printing, a course in publishing, a course in journalism, a course in advertising, a course in public relations, a course in management, a course in business, a course in law, a course in medicine, a course in dentistry, a course in nursing, a course in pharmacy, a course in veterinary medicine, a course in agriculture, a course in horticulture, a course in forestry, a course in fishing, a course in hunting, a course in shooting, a course in sports, a course in games, a course in music, a course in dance, a course in drama, a course in film, a course in photography, a course in painting, a course in sculpture, a course in architecture, a course in design, a course in fashion, a course in jewellery, a course in ceramics, a course in glass, a course in pottery, a course in metalwork, a course in woodwork, a course in leatherwork, a course in bookbinding, a course in calligraphy, a course in printing, a course in publishing, a course in journalism, a course in advertising, a course in public relations, a course in management, a course in business, a course in law, a course in medicine, a course in dentistry, a course in nursing, a course in pharmacy, a course in veterinary medicine, a course in agriculture, a course in horticulture, a course in forestry, a course in fishing, a course in hunting, a course in shooting, a course in sports, a course in games, a course in music, a course in dance, a course in drama, a course in film, a course in photography, a course in painting, a course in sculpture, a course in architecture, a course in design, a course in fashion, a course in jewellery, a course in ceramics, a course in glass, a course in pottery, a course in metalwork, a course in woodwork, a course in leatherwork, a course in bookbinding, a course in calligraphy, a course in printing, a course in publishing, a course in journalism, a course in advertising, a course in public relations, a course in management, a course in business, a course in law, a course in medicine, a course in dentistry, a course in nursing, a course in pharmacy, a course in veterinary medicine, a course in agriculture, a course in horticulture, a course in forestry, a course in fishing, a course in hunting, a course in shooting, a course in sports, a course in games, a course in music, a course in dance, a course in drama, a course in film, a course in photography, a course in painting, a course in sculpture, a course in architecture, a course in design, a course in fashion, a course in jewellery, a course in ceramics, a course in glass, a course in pottery, a course in metalwork, a course in woodwork, a course in leatherwork, a course in bookbinding, a course in calligraphy, a course in printing, a course in publishing, a course in journalism, a course in advertising, a course in public relations, a course in management, a course in business, a course in law, a course in medicine, a course in dentistry, a course in nursing, a course in pharmacy, a course in veterinary medicine, a course in agriculture, a course in horticulture, a course in forestry, a course in fishing, a course in hunting, a course in shooting, a course in sports, a course in games, a course in music, a course in dance, a course in drama, a course in film, a course in photography, a course in painting, a course in sculpture, a course in architecture, a course in design, a course in fashion, a course in jewellery, a course in ceramics, a course in glass, a course in pottery, a course in metalwork, a course in woodwork, a course in leatherwork, a course in bookbinding, a course in calligraphy, a course in printing, a course in publishing, a course in journalism, a course in advertising, a course in public relations, a course in management, a course in business, a course in law, a course in medicine, a course in dentistry, a course in nursing, a course in pharmacy, a course in veterinary medicine, a course in agriculture, a course in horticulture, a course in forestry, a course in fishing, a course in hunting, a course in shooting, a course in sports, a course in games, a course in music, a course in dance, a course in drama, a course in film, a course in photography, a course in painting, a course in sculpture, a course in architecture, a course in design, a course in fashion, a course in jewellery, a course in ceramics, a course in glass, a course in pottery, a course in metalwork, a course in woodwork, a course in leatherwork, a course in bookbinding, a course in calligraphy, a course in printing, a course in publishing, a course in journalism, a course in advertising, a course in public relations, a course in management, a course in business, a course in law, a course in medicine, a course in dentistry, a course in nursing, a course in pharmacy, a course in veterinary medicine, a course in agriculture, a course in horticulture, a course in forestry, a course in fishing, a course in hunting, a course in shooting, a course in sports, a course in games, a course in music, a course in dance, a course in drama, a course in film, a course in photography, a course in painting, a course in sculpture, a course in architecture, a course in design, a course in fashion, a course in jewellery, a course in ceramics, a course in glass, a course in pottery, a course in metalwork, a course in woodwork, a course in leatherwork, a course in bookbinding, a course in calligraphy, a course in printing, a course in publishing, a course in journalism, a course in advertising, a course in public relations, a course in management, a course in business, a course in law, a course in medicine, a course in dentistry, a course in nursing, a course in pharmacy, a course in veterinary medicine, a course in agriculture, a course in horticulture, a course in forestry, a course in fishing, a course in hunting, a course in shooting, a course in sports, a course in games, a course in music, a course in dance, a course in drama, a course in film, a course in photography, a course in painting, a course in sculpture, a course in architecture, a course in design, a course in fashion, a course in jewellery, a course in ceramics, a course in glass, a course in pottery, a course in metalwork, a course in woodwork, a course in leatherwork, a course in bookbinding, a course in calligraphy, a course in printing, a course in publishing, a course in journalism, a course in advertising, a course in public relations, a course in management, a course in business, a course in law, a course in medicine, a course in dentistry, a course in nursing, a course in pharmacy, a course in veterinary medicine, a course in agriculture, a course in horticulture, a course in forestry, a course in fishing, a course in hunting, a course in shooting, a course in sports, a course in games, a course in music, a course in dance, a course in drama, a course in film, a course in photography, a course in painting, a course in sculpture, a course in architecture, a course in design, a course in fashion, a course in jewellery, a course in ceramics, a course in glass, a course in pottery, a course in metalwork, a course in woodwork, a course in leatherwork, a course in bookbinding, a course in calligraphy, a course in printing, a course in publishing, a course in journalism, a course in advertising, a course in public relations, a course in management, a course in business, a course in law, a course in medicine, a course in dentistry, a course in nursing, a course in pharmacy, a course in veterinary medicine, a course in agriculture, a course in horticulture, a course in forestry, a course in fishing, a course in hunting, a course in shooting, a course in sports, a course in games, a course in music, a course in dance, a course in drama, a course in film, a course in photography, a course in painting, a course in sculpture, a course in architecture, a course in design, a course in fashion, a course in jewellery, a course in ceramics, a course in glass, a course in pottery, a course in metalwork, a course in woodwork, a course in leatherwork, a course in bookbinding, a course in calligraphy, a course in printing, a course in publishing, a course in journalism, a course in advertising, a course in public relations, a course in management, a course in business, a course in law, a course in medicine, a course in dentistry, a course in nursing, a course in pharmacy, a course in veterinary medicine, a course in agriculture, a course in horticulture, a course in forestry, a course in fishing, a course in hunting, a course in shooting, a course in sports, a course in games, a course in music, a course in dance, a course in drama, a course in film, a course in photography, a course in painting, a course in sculpture, a course in architecture, a course in design, a course in fashion, a course in jewellery, a course in ceramics, a course in glass, a course in pottery, a course in metalwork, a course in woodwork, a course in leatherwork, a course in bookbinding, a course in calligraphy, a course in printing, a course in publishing, a course in journalism, a course in advertising, a course in public relations, a course in management, a course in business, a course in law, a course in medicine, a course in dentistry, a course in nursing, a course in pharmacy, a course in veterinary medicine, a course in agriculture, a course in horticulture, a course in forestry, a course in fishing, a course in hunting, a course in shooting, a course in sports, a course in games, a course in music, a course in dance, a course in drama, a course in film, a course in photography, a course in painting, a course in sculpture, a course in architecture, a course in design, a course in fashion, a course in jewellery, a course in ceramics, a course in glass, a course in pottery, a course in metalwork, a course in woodwork, a course in leatherwork, a course in bookbinding, a course in calligraphy, a course in printing, a course in publishing, a course in journalism, a course in advertising, a course in public relations, a course in management, a course in business, a course in law, a course in medicine, a course in dentistry, a course in nursing, a course in pharmacy, a course in veterinary medicine, a course in agriculture, a course in horticulture, a course in forestry, a course in fishing, a course in hunting, a course in shooting, a course in sports, a course in games, a course in music, a course in dance, a course in drama, a course in film, a course in photography, a course in painting, a course in sculpture, a course in architecture, a course in design, a course in fashion, a course in jewellery, a course in ceramics, a course in glass, a course in pottery, a course in metalwork, a course in woodwork, a course in leatherwork, a course in bookbinding, a course in calligraphy, a course in printing, a course in publishing, a course in journalism, a course in advertising, a course in public relations, a course in management, a course in business, a course in law, a course in medicine, a course in dentistry, a course in nursing, a course in pharmacy, a course in veterinary medicine, a course in agriculture, a course in horticulture, a course in forestry, a course in fishing, a course in hunting, a course in shooting, a course in sports, a course in games, a course in music, a course in dance, a course in drama, a course in film, a course in photography, a course in painting, a course in sculpture, a course in architecture, a course in design, a course in fashion, a course in jewellery, a course in ceramics, a course in glass, a course in pottery, a course in metalwork, a course in woodwork, a course in leatherwork, a course in bookbinding, a course in calligraphy, a course in printing, a course in publishing, a course in journalism, a course in advertising, a course in public relations, a course in management, a course in business, a course in law, a course in medicine, a course in dentistry, a course in nursing, a course in pharmacy, a course in veterinary medicine, a course in agriculture, a course in horticulture, a course in forestry, a course in fishing, a course in hunting, a course in shooting, a course in sports, a course in games, a course in music, a course in dance, a course in drama, a course in film, a course in photography, a course in painting, a course in sculpture, a course in architecture, a course in design, a course in fashion, a course in jewellery, a course in ceramics, a course in glass, a course in pottery, a course in metalwork, a course in woodwork, a course in leatherwork, a course in bookbinding, a course in calligraphy, a course in printing, a course in publishing, a course in journalism, a course in advertising, a course in public relations, a course in management, a course in business, a course in law, a course in medicine, a course in dentistry, a course in nursing, a course in pharmacy, a course in veterinary medicine, a course in agriculture, a course in horticulture, a course in forestry, a course in fishing, a course in hunting, a course in shooting, a course in sports, a course in games, a course in music, a course in dance, a course in drama, a course in film, a course in photography, a course in painting, a course in sculpture, a course in architecture, a course in design, a course in fashion, a course in jewellery, a course in ceramics, a course in glass, a course in pottery, a course in metalwork, a course in woodwork, a course in leatherwork, a course in bookbinding, a course in calligraphy, a course in printing, a course in publishing, a course in journalism, a course in advertising, a course in public relations, a course in management, a course in business, a course in law, a course in medicine, a course in dentistry, a course in nursing, a course in pharmacy, a course in veterinary medicine, a course in agriculture, a course in horticulture, a course in forestry, a course in fishing, a course in hunting, a course in shooting, a course in sports, a course in games, a course in music, a course in dance, a course in drama, a course in film, a course in photography, a course in painting, a course in sculpture, a course in architecture, a course in design, a course in fashion, a course in jewellery, a course in ceramics, a course in glass, a course in pottery, a course in metalwork, a course in woodwork, a course in leatherwork, a course in bookbinding, a course in calligraphy, a course in printing, a course in publishing, a course in journalism, a course in advertising, a course in public relations, a course in management, a course in business, a course in law, a course in medicine, a course in dentistry, a course in nursing, a course in pharmacy, a course in veterinary medicine, a course in agriculture, a course in horticulture, a course in forestry, a course in fishing, a course in hunting, a course in shooting, a course in sports, a course in games, a course in music, a course in dance, a course in drama, a course in film, a course in photography, a course in painting, a course in sculpture, a course in architecture, a course in design, a course in fashion, a course in jewellery, a course in ceramics, a course in glass, a course in pottery, a course in metalwork, a course in woodwork, a course in leatherwork, a course in bookbinding, a course in calligraphy, a course in printing, a course in publishing, a course in journalism, a course in advertising, a course in public relations, a course in management, a course in business, a course in law, a course in medicine, a course in dentistry, a course in nursing, a course in pharmacy, a course in veterinary medicine, a course in agriculture, a course in horticulture, a course in forestry, a course in fishing, a course in hunting, a course in shooting, a course in sports, a course in games, a course in music, a course in dance, a course in drama, a course in film, a course in photography, a course in painting, a course in sculpture, a course in architecture, a course in design, a course in fashion, a course in jewellery, a course in ceramics, a course in glass, a course in pottery, a course in metalwork, a course in woodwork, a course in leatherwork, a course in bookbinding, a course in calligraphy, a course in printing, a course in publishing, a course in journalism, a course in advertising, a course in public relations, a course in management, a course in business, a course in law, a course in medicine, a course in dentistry, a course in nursing, a course in pharmacy, a course in veterinary medicine, a course in agriculture, a course in horticulture, a course in forestry, a course in fishing, a course in hunting, a course in shooting, a course in sports, a course in games, a course in music, a course in dance, a course in drama, a course in film, a course in photography, a course in painting, a course in sculpture, a course in architecture, a course in design, a course in fashion, a course in jewellery, a course in ceramics, a course in glass, a course in pottery, a course in metalwork, a course in woodwork, a course in leatherwork, a course in bookbinding, a course in calligraphy, a course in printing, a course in publishing, a course in journalism, a course in advertising, a course in public relations, a course in management, a course in business, a course in law, a course in medicine, a course in dentistry, a course in nursing, a course in pharmacy, a course in veterinary medicine, a course in agriculture, a course in horticulture, a course in forestry, a course in fishing, a course in hunting, a course in shooting, a course in sports, a course in games, a course in music, a course in dance, a course in drama, a course in film, a course in photography, a course in painting, a course in sculpture, a course in architecture, a course in design, a course in fashion, a course in jewellery, a course in ceramics, a course in glass, a course in pottery, a course in metalwork, a course in woodwork, a course in leatherwork, a course in bookbinding, a course in calligraphy, a course in printing, a course in publishing, a course in journalism, a course in advertising, a course in public relations, a course in management, a course in business, a course in law, a course in medicine, a course in dentistry, a course in nursing, a course in pharmacy, a course in veterinary medicine, a course in agriculture, a course in horticulture, a course in forestry, a course in fishing, a course in hunting, a course in shooting, a course in sports, a course in games, a course in music, a course in dance, a course in drama, a course in film, a course in photography, a course in painting, a course in sculpture, a course in architecture, a course in design, a course in fashion, a course in jewellery, a course in ceramics, a course in glass, a course in pottery, a course in metalwork, a course in woodwork, a course in leatherwork, a course in bookbinding, a course in calligraphy, a course in printing, a course in publishing, a course in journalism, a course in advertising, a course in public relations, a course in management, a course in business, a course in law, a course in medicine, a course in dentistry, a course in nursing, a course in pharmacy, a course in veterinary medicine, a course in agriculture, a course in horticulture, a course in forestry, a course in fishing, a course in hunting, a course in shooting, a course in sports, a course in games, a course in music, a course in dance, a course in drama, a course in film, a course in photography, a course in painting, a course in sculpture, a course in architecture, a course in design, a course in fashion, a course in jewellery, a course in ceramics, a course in glass, a course in pottery, a course in metalwork, a course in woodwork, a course in leatherwork, a course in bookbinding, a course in calligraphy, a course in printing, a course in publishing, a course in journalism, a course in advertising, a course in public relations, a course in management, a course in business, a course in law, a course in medicine, a course in dentistry, a course in nursing, a course in pharmacy, a course in veterinary medicine, a course in agriculture, a course in horticulture, a course in forestry, a course in fishing, a







## Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear  
and Bob Williams

مكتبة التحصيل

- BBC 1**
- 6.00 Breakfast AM.
- 6.50 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Deborah.
- 7.00 Regional news, weather and travel at 8.57, 7.27, 7.57 and 8.27; national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 7.20 and 8.40. Plus: Lynn Faulds Wood's consumer report; Mike Smith with the latest pop music news; and Russell Grant's horoscopes.
- 9.20 *Casualty*, 10.30 *Play School* (r).
- 10.50 *Casualty*.
- 12.30 *News After Noon* with Richard Whitmore and Frances Goodall ends with news headlines with subtitles. 12.55 Regional news. The weather details come from Ian MacKaskill.
- 1.00 *Pebble Mill at One*, presented by Magnus Magnusson and Marian Foster. Pottery expert, Macanese Morris, begins a new series on restoring pottery, and Magnus Magnusson continues his exploration of his native island. 1.45 *Pigeon Street*.
- 2.00 *Whip*, Part four of the series highlighting how micro-technology can help the disabled to a larger degree of independence (r). (CeeFax).
- 2.25 See *Home Magazine* programme for the hard-of-hearing (r). 2.50 Songs of Praise from Detroit (r) (CeeFax). 3.30 *Casualty*, 3.52 Regional news.
- 3.55 *Antiprimer* with Stuart Bradley. 4.10 *Just So Stories*. Michael Horden reads the story of the Crab that Played with the Sea. 4.20 *Spider-Man* meets the Green Goblin. 4.40 *Beat the Teacher*. Quiz competition presented by Paul Jones.
- 4.55 *Newsround* with Paul McDowell. 5.05 *Blue Peter*. Simon Groom visits the 600-year-old manor house, Ighiteam Mote, given to the National Trust by its American owner, Charles Henry Robinson (CeeFax).
- 5.35 *Masterpiece*. Knockout general knowledge quiz for teams.
- 6.00 *News* with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell. Weather.
- 6.35 *London Plus* presented by Jeremy Paxman.
- 7.00 *Wogan*. The guests tonight include Hale and Pace, Susan Woodridge, Joan Morecambe, and Henry Cooper. Plus a song from Dee C. Lee.
- 7.40 *Stargate and Hutch*. Stargate's star sinks when his flashy young brother arrives in town and it sinks even further when Stargate learns the identities of the company's young man is keeping (r).
- 8.25 *'Allo 'Allo!* Comedy series about a café owner in the occupied France. Rene is disappointed when the two escaped RAF flying officers fail to make it back to England and turn up again to make life uncomfortable for the reluctant resistance man. On the domestic front, Rene has further problems in the shape of his wife (CeeFax).
- 9.00 *News* with Julia Somerville and John Humphrys. Weather.
- 9.25 *Panorama: Air Crash - What Price Survival?* Are the airlines spending enough on passenger safety? Richard Lindley reports.
- 10.05 *Film: The Man with the Deadly Legs* (1982) starring Sean Connery. In the first of a season of four of his films, with Katherine Ross and Hardy Kruger, Connery plays a hard-boiled television reporter who becomes mixed up with Middle East gunmen, the CIA, and a ruthless arms dealer who has two atom bombs for sale. Directed by Richard Brooks.
- 12.00 *Weather*.

- TV-am**
- 6.15 *Good Morning Britain* presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.17, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; exercises at 6.20; sport at 6.25 and 7.24; Derek Jameson at 7.15; cartoon at 7.24; pop video at 7.54; Wincey's Warde at 8.15; and Jimmy Greaves's television highlights at 8.35, 9.04. Wecadey!
- TV/LONDON**
- 9.25 *Thames news headlines*.
- 9.30 *For Schools*: Part one of *Black Mountains*, a story about an elephant 9.47 How could it be? 9.59 *Grace Hallworth* tells the story of Anansi's Secret 10.11 Why we need water 10.28 *Stalin's 50th birthday* celebrations 10.31 A JCB excavator illustrates various mechanisms 11.08 Maths: the number six 11.22 Junior maths 11.39 With English exchange students in the Loire Valley. Tickle on the Tum. Village stories for the young 12.10 *The Pretend to be the Town* 12.30 *Baby and Co.* Miam Stoppard and parents with advice on coping with sick children (r).
- 1.00 *News at One* with Leonard Ross at 1.20 (CeeFax).
- 1.30 *Film: Going to the Sun* (1979) starring George Burns, Art Carney and Lee Strasberg. Three retired gentlemen decide to rob a bank to alleviate their boredom. Directed by Martin Brest.
- 3.25 *Thames news headlines* 3.30 *The Young Doctors*.
- 4.00 *Tickle on the Tum*. A repeat of the programme shown at noon 4.10 *Doris*. Cartoon adventures of a cat (r) 4.20 *She-Ra, Princess of Power*. Animated science fiction series 4.45 *From the Top*. The last in the series about a bank manager who gives up his job to join a repertory company. Starring Bill Oddie and today, Paul McCartney.
- 5.15 *Blockbusters*.
- 5.45 *News* 6.00 *Thames news*.
- 6.25 *Help! Viv Taylor* Give previews tomorrow's and Wednesday's Television.
- 6.35 *Crossroads*. Anne-Marie is being pestered by the local press.
- 7.00 *The Krypton Factor*. The second part of the brains and brawn competition and a teacher, a social worker, an actor/director and a freelance writer strive for a place in the final (Oracle).
- 7.30 *Coronation Street*. Bet feels somewhat better after learning some news (Oracle).
- 8.00 *World in Action Special: The results of a six month investigation by the World in Action team into the IRA's bombing of two Birmingham pubs more than a decade ago. Six men were charged with the offences and are now serving long sentences, but the evidence uncovered in the programme casts serious doubt on the men's guilt and suggests that the real culprits are still at large. (see Choice).*
- 9.00 *Hollywood Wives*. Part one of a two-part drama, based on the pot-boiler by Jackie Collins, about the passions, intrigues and more of the super-rich colony of film-makers and stars of Hollywood. Starring Candice Bergen, Joanna Cassidy, Mary Crosby, Angie Dickinson, Rod Steiger and Steve Forrest (continues after the news).
- 10.00 *News at Ten*. (see Choice).
- 10.30 *Hollywood Wives* continued (continues after the news).
- 11.55 *Bette Midler - No Frills*. A showcase for the outrageous entertainer's talents.
- 12.25 *Night Thoughts*.

Mary Crosby: *Hollywood Wives* (ITV 9.00pm).

THE end of TENDER IS THE NIGHT (ITV, 8.30) is loudly proclaimed as a triumph - allows assessments of its quality and the achievements of its battery of talent involved. I would award an A to Peter Kosminsky, who has made the dialogue shine with style, with the proviso that the bias of many lines is his and not Fitzgerald's. Peter the moralist suspended the sense of an end to all this too heavily above the early episodes. An A also for director Robert Knights, who has refused to swamp the toughness of the novel with glossiness. As for the actors, Mary Steenburgen, as Nicole, deserves an alpha double plus; her portrayal of a mind loosely moored has taken on layers each week and establishes her as a major acting talent. If Peter Strauss, as Dick Diver, must settle for beta grade, that the trick in life is to find the right metaphor and keep it going. Potter, Knights, Steenburgen and Strauss have done just that.

THE most important critic of tonight's WORLD IN ACTION SPECIAL (ITV, 8.30) is employed not in Fleet Street but in Whitehall. Home Secretary Douglas Hurd, will be asked after transmission to order a review of the six men serving life sentences for the 1974 Birmingham pub bombing (12 killed, 162 injured).

NEW forensic evidence suggests that the killers were free.

THE title motif of the mini-series HOLLYWOOD WIVES (ITV, 8.30) is a pair of glistening lips. That is apt for the series, which is a study in the life of a Hollywood couple, as it is a glossy romp but a nice diversion and Anthony Hopkins, as the intellectual English film director, is considerably better than he need be. It does for the Aids Age what Fitzgerald did for the exquisites of his own set and is fascinating as an example of Hollywood raising a mirror to itself.

A shock for those who think of Channel 4 as the radical channel. ALL STITCHED UP (5.30pm, C4) is a new series of just seven stories for the needwork and dressmaking set.

Mark Lawson

- BBC 2**
- 9.00 *Casualty*.
- 9.15 *Daytime on Two*: Job opportunities available at operator level in manufacturing concerns 9.38 School leavers learn to work unseasonal hours 10.00 For four- and five-year olds 10.15 The sound of words 10.38 *Stalin's* part in the modernisation of Russia 11.00 The second and final part of a play set in Norman times 11.22 *Thinkabout* 11.40 Diet and disease discussed by teenagers and nutrition experts.
- 12.10 Britain's economic performance since the industrial revolution 12.40 The art of forging in modern industry 1.05 Rewards and penalties for salespeople 1.30 *Interval* 1.38 How the Scots cope with their climate 2.00 A story for Halloween 2.18 Poetry and pop 2.40 How trade unions work.
- 3.00 *Championship Bowling: The CIS Insurance UK Indoor Singles Championship*. Coverage of two matches - Tony Alcock from England against Scotland's Andrew MacLachlan, and Jim Baker, the Irish indoor champion, versus John Applegate of Wales.
- 5.25 *News summary* with subtitles. Weather.
- 5.30 *Micro Live*. Computerized synthesizers (r).
- 6.00 *Film: The Pearl of Death* (1944) starring Basil Rathbone as Sherlock Holmes and Nigel Bruce as Dr Watson. Based on Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's story, The Six Napoleons, in which the famous detective puts his reputation at stake when he investigates a series of murders connected with the search for a precious gem. Directed by William Nigh.
- 7.05 *100 Great Sporting Moments*. The 1960 European Cup final between Eintracht and Real Madrid.
- 7.25 *Flower of the Month*. Geoffrey Smith discusses dahlias.
- 7.35 *Food and Drink Special*. A more detailed version of the popular programme shown in the last series of *Food and Drink*, when Anton Mossman cooked Sunday lunch for a Sheffield family with ingredients costing no more than ten pence.
- 8.10 *The Triumph of the West*. John Roberts assesses the 'Age of Enlightenment'.
- 9.00 *To the Manor Born*. Richard has too many business troubles to worry about his long-running battle with Audrey (r).
- 9.30 *Tender is the Night*. The final episode and Dick's drinking habits make it impossible for him to work. (CeeFax). (see Choice).
- 10.25 *Championship Bowling: The CIS Insurance UK Indoor Singles Championship*. 11.40 *Weather*.
- 11.55 *Télé-Journal*. The news as seen by viewers of a French speaking network. Ends at 12.15.

- CHANNEL 4**
- 2.35 *Winston Churchill - The Valiant Years*. The American-made documentary series about Churchill's role in the Second World War continues with the aftermath of Dunkirk.
- 3.00 *The Late, Late Show*. Dublin's popular and long-running Saturday night chat show, presented by Gay Byrne.
- 4.00 *A Plus 4*. The Scott family talk to Gill Nevill about what it is like to be black and living in Tottenham.
- 4.30 *Countdown*. Peter Collier is challenged by Jean Fish from Letchworth.
- 5.00 *Alice*. Mel is given a "cut" for a horse race and he wagers his diner - only for the "sure thing" to lose. But Alice, Vera and Jane come to his rescue.
- 5.30 *All Stitched Up*. Part one of a new eight-part programme series dealing with knitting, sewing and fashion problems. A studio audience bring along their knitted or sewed efforts for a panel of experts to put them on the right track. With dress-making expert, Betty Foster; Joy and Les Gammon supplying technical expertise; and Chaim Watkins with advice on design and fashion. (Oracle).
- 6.00 *Old Country*. The final programme of this series finds Jack Hargreaves and his friends on a pub-crawling drive. A "digging" wagon, drought and a strong sea before lunch followed by a cream tea in the afternoon.
- 6.30 *Space on Earth*. Part two of the series on aspects of modern architecture contrasts London's South Bank complex with that of the Pompidou Centre in Paris.
- 7.00 *Channel Four news* with Peter Sissons.
- 7.50 *Comment*. With his views on a matter of topical importance is Air Commodore Alistair Mackie. Weather.
- 8.00 *Brookside*. Richard displays her elegant night-rig.
- 8.30 *Low Gland*. While working on the story of the murder of a young prostitute Billie Newman's prejudices about the profession are changed. Meanwhile, the Trio is in trouble because of Ed's coverage of a congressman's pornography.
- 9.25 *Man About the House*. Robin's plans for a cosy meal for two come unstuck when the Ropers have a row.
- 9.55 *Murphy's*. Murphy's plans for a cosy meal for two come unstuck when the Ropers have a row.
- 10.00 *Nicaragua*. The third of four documentaries offering insights into the Central American country and its situation.
- 11.20 *The Eleventh Hour*. In the last episode of the series, set in 1913, the story of why and how a bodyguard was formed to protect suffragette leaders. Ends at 12.20.

- CHOICE**
- On language. 1 also VHF.
- 5.55 *Shopping Forecast*. 6.00 *News briefing*. Weather.
- 6.10 *Farming week*. From the North West.
- 6.25 *Prayer for the day*.
- 6.30 *Sunday*. 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 *News*. 6.55, 7.55 *Weather*. 7.00, 8.00 *Today's News*. 7.25 to 8.25 *Sport*. 7.45 *Thought for the Day*. 8.35 *The week on 4*. Programme preview.
- 8.45 *John Eddon links recordings from the BBC Sound Archives*. 8.57 *Weather*. Travel.
- 9.00 *News*.
- 9.05 *The week with Richard Baker*.
- 10.00 *News*. Money Bag presented by Louise Pott.
- 10.30 *News*. Home from Home by Graham Edwards. Read by Sion Povey.
- 10.45 *Day Service* (BBC HB 10 and 307).
- 11.00 *News*. Travel: Down Your Way. Brian Johnston visits Wellington.
- 11.45 *Poetry Please!* Poetry requests. 12.27 *The Poet*. Nationalwide general knowledge contest for schools. 12.55 *Weather*.
- 1.00 *The World at One*. News.
- 1.40 *The Archers* (r). 1.55 *Shipping Forecast*.
- 2.00 *News*. Woman's Hour. Introduced by Anne Nightingale. Women Reggae performers. 2.15 *Woman's Hour*. 2.30 *Woman's Hour*. 2.45 *Woman's Hour*. 2.55 *Woman's Hour*. 3.00 *Woman's Hour*. 3.15 *Woman's Hour*. 3.30 *Woman's Hour*. 3.45 *Woman's Hour*. 3.55 *Woman's Hour*. 4.00 *Woman's Hour*. 4.15 *Woman's Hour*. 4.30 *Woman's Hour*. 4.45 *Woman's Hour*. 4.55 *Woman's Hour*. 5.00 *Woman's Hour*. 5.15 *Woman's Hour*. 5.30 *Woman's Hour*. 5.45 *Woman's Hour*. 5.55 *Woman's Hour*. 6.00 *Woman's Hour*. 6.15 *Woman's Hour*. 6.30 *Woman's Hour*. 6.45 *Woman's Hour*. 6.55 *Woman's Hour*. 7.00 *Woman's Hour*. 7.15 *Woman's Hour*. 7.30 *Woman's Hour*. 7.45 *Woman's Hour*. 7.55 *Woman's Hour*. 8.00 *Woman's Hour*. 8.15 *Woman's Hour*. 8.30 *Woman's Hour*. 8.45 *Woman's Hour*. 8.55 *Woman's Hour*. 9.00 *Woman's Hour*. 9.15 *Woman's Hour*. 9.30 *Woman's Hour*. 9.45 *Woman's Hour*. 9.55 *Woman's Hour*. 10.00 *Woman's Hour*. 10.15 *Woman's Hour*. 10.30 *Woman's Hour*. 10.45 *Woman's Hour*. 10.55 *Woman's Hour*. 11.00 *Woman's Hour*. 11.15 *Woman's Hour*. 11.30 *Woman's Hour*. 11.45 *Woman's Hour*. 11.55 *Woman's Hour*. 12.00 *Woman's Hour*. 12.15 *Woman's Hour*. 12.30 *Woman's Hour*. 12.45 *Woman's Hour*. 12.55 *Woman's Hour*. 1.00 *Woman's Hour*. 1.15 *Woman's Hour*. 1.30 *Woman's Hour*. 1.45 *Woman's Hour*. 1.55 *Woman's Hour*. 2.00 *Woman's Hour*. 2.15 *Woman's Hour*. 2.30 *Woman's Hour*. 2.45 *Woman's Hour*. 2.55 *Woman's Hour*. 3.00 *Woman's Hour*. 3.15 *Woman's Hour*. 3.30 *Woman's Hour*. 3.45 *Woman's Hour*. 3.55 *Woman's Hour*. 4.00 *Woman's Hour*. 4.15 *Woman's Hour*. 4.30 *Woman's Hour*. 4.45 *Woman's Hour*. 4.55 *Woman's Hour*. 5.00 *Woman's Hour*. 5.15 *Woman's Hour*. 5.30 *Woman's Hour*. 5.45 *Woman's Hour*. 5.55 *Woman's Hour*. 6.00 *Woman's Hour*. 6.15 *Woman's Hour*. 6.30 *Woman's Hour*. 6.45 *Woman's Hour*. 6.55 *Woman's Hour*. 7.00 *Woman's Hour*. 7.15 *Woman's Hour*. 7.30 *Woman's Hour*. 7.45 *Woman's Hour*. 7.55 *Woman's Hour*. 8.00 *Woman's Hour*. 8.15 *Woman's Hour*. 8.30 *Woman's Hour*. 8.45 *Woman's Hour*. 8.55 *Woman's Hour*. 9.00 *Woman's Hour*. 9.15 *Woman's Hour*. 9.30 *Woman's Hour*. 9.45 *Woman's Hour*. 9.55 *Woman's Hour*. 10.00 *Woman's Hour*. 10.15 *Woman's Hour*. 10.30 *Woman's Hour*. 10.45 *Woman's Hour*. 10.55 *Woman's Hour*. 11.00 *Woman's Hour*. 11.15 *Woman's Hour*. 11.30 *Woman's Hour*. 11.45 *Woman's Hour*. 11.55 *Woman's Hour*. 12.00 *Woman's Hour*. 12.15 *Woman's Hour*. 12.30 *Woman's Hour*. 12.45 *Woman's Hour*. 12.55 *Woman's Hour*. 1.00 *Woman's Hour*. 1.15 *Woman's Hour*. 1.30 *Woman's Hour*. 1.45 *Woman's Hour*. 1.55 *Woman's Hour*. 2.00 *Woman's Hour*. 2.15 *Woman's Hour*. 2.30 *Woman's Hour*. 2.45 *Woman's Hour*. 2.55 *Woman's Hour*. 3.00 *Woman's Hour*. 3.15 *Woman's Hour*. 3.30 *Woman's Hour*. 3.45 *Woman's Hour*. 3.55 *Woman's Hour*. 4.00 *Woman's Hour*. 4.15 *Woman's Hour*. 4.30 *Woman's Hour*. 4.45 *Woman's Hour*. 4.55 *Woman's Hour*. 5.00 *Woman's Hour*. 5.15 *Woman's Hour*. 5.30 *Woman's Hour*. 5.45 *Woman's Hour*. 5.55 *Woman's Hour*. 6.00 *Woman's Hour*. 6.15 *Woman's Hour*. 6.30 *Woman's Hour*. 6.45 *Woman's Hour*. 6.55 *Woman's Hour*. 7.00 *Woman's Hour*. 7.15 *Woman's Hour*. 7.30 *Woman's Hour*. 7.45 *Woman's Hour*. 7.55 *Woman's Hour*. 8.00 *Woman's Hour*. 8.15 *Woman's Hour*. 8.30 *Woman's Hour*. 8.45 *Woman's Hour*. 8.55 *Woman's Hour*. 9.00 *Woman's Hour*. 9.15 *Woman's Hour*. 9.30 *Woman's Hour*. 9.45 *Woman's Hour*. 9.55 *Woman's Hour*. 10.00 *Woman's Hour*. 10.15 *Woman's Hour*. 10.30 *Woman's Hour*. 10.45 *Woman's Hour*. 10.55 *Woman's Hour*. 11.00 *Woman's Hour*. 11.15 *Woman's Hour*. 11.30 *Woman's Hour*. 11.45 *Woman's Hour*. 11.55 *Woman's Hour*. 12.00 *Woman's Hour*. 12.15 *Woman's Hour*. 12.30 *Woman's Hour*. 12.45 *Woman's Hour*. 12.55 *Woman's Hour*. 1.00 *Woman's Hour*. 1.15 *Woman's Hour*. 1.30 *Woman's Hour*. 1.45 *Woman's Hour*. 1.55 *Woman's Hour*. 2.00 *Woman's Hour*. 2.15 *Woman's Hour*. 2.30 *Woman's Hour*. 2.45 *Woman's Hour*. 2.55 *Woman's Hour*. 3.00 *Woman's Hour*. 3.15 *Woman's Hour*. 3.30 *Woman's Hour*. 3.45 *Woman's Hour*. 3.55 *Woman's Hour*. 4.00 *Woman's Hour*. 4.15 *Woman's Hour*. 4.30 *Woman's Hour*. 4.45 *Woman's Hour*. 4.55 *Woman's Hour*. 5.00 *Woman's Hour*. 5.15 *Woman's Hour*. 5.30 *Woman's Hour*. 5.45 *Woman's Hour*. 5.55 *Woman's Hour*. 6.00 *Woman's Hour*. 6.15 *Woman's Hour*. 6.30 *Woman's Hour*. 6.45 *Woman's Hour*. 6.55 *Woman's Hour*. 7.00 *Woman's Hour*. 7.15 *Woman's Hour*. 7.30 *Woman's Hour*. 7.45 *Woman's Hour*. 7.55 *Woman's Hour*. 8.00 *Woman's Hour*. 8.15 *Woman's Hour*. 8.30 *Woman's Hour*. 8.45 *Woman's Hour*. 8.55 *Woman's Hour*. 9.00 *Woman's Hour*. 9.15 *Woman's Hour*. 9.30 *Woman's Hour*. 9.45 *Woman's Hour*. 9.55 *Woman's Hour*. 10.00 *Woman's Hour*. 10.15 *Woman's Hour*. 10.30 *Woman's Hour*. 10.45 *Woman's Hour*. 10.55 *Woman's Hour*. 11.00 *Woman's Hour*. 11.15 *Woman's Hour*. 11.30 *Woman's Hour*. 11.45 *Woman's Hour*. 11.55 *Woman's Hour*. 12.00 *Woman's Hour*. 12.15 *Woman's Hour*. 12.30 *Woman's Hour*. 12.45 *Woman's Hour*. 12.55 *Woman's Hour*. 1.00 *Woman's Hour*. 1.15 *Woman's Hour*. 1.30 *Woman's Hour*. 1.45 *Woman's Hour*. 1.55 *Woman's Hour*. 2.00 *Woman's Hour*. 2.15 *Woman's Hour*. 2.30 *Woman's Hour*. 2.45 *Woman's Hour*. 2.55 *Woman's Hour*. 3.00 *Woman's Hour*. 3.15 *Woman's Hour*. 3.30 *Woman's Hour*. 3.45 *Woman's Hour*. 3.55 *Woman's Hour*. 4.00 *Woman's Hour*. 4.15 *Woman's Hour*. 4.30 *Woman's Hour*. 4.45 *Woman's Hour*. 4.55 *Woman's Hour*. 5.00 *Woman's Hour*. 5.15 *Woman's Hour*. 5.30 *Woman's Hour*. 5.45 *Woman's Hour*. 5.55 *Woman's Hour*. 6.00 *Woman's Hour*. 6.15 *Woman's Hour*. 6.30 *Woman's Hour*. 6.45 *Woman's Hour*. 6.55 *Woman's Hour*. 7.00 *Woman's Hour*. 7.15 *Woman's Hour*. 7.30 *Woman's Hour*. 7.45 *Woman's Hour*. 7.55 *Woman's Hour*. 8.00 *Woman's Hour*. 8.15 *Woman's Hour*. 8.30 *Woman's Hour*. 8.45 *Woman's Hour*. 8.55 *Woman's Hour*. 9.00 *Woman's Hour*. 9.15 *Woman's Hour*. 9.30 *Woman's Hour*. 9.45 *Woman's Hour*. 9.55 *Woman's Hour*. 10.00 *Woman's Hour*. 10.15 *Woman's Hour*. 10.30 *Woman's Hour*. 10.45 *Woman's Hour*. 10.55 *Woman's Hour*. 11.00 *Woman's Hour*. 11.15 *Woman's Hour*. 11.30 *Woman's Hour*. 11.45 *Woman's Hour*. 11.55 *Woman's Hour*. 12.00 *Woman's Hour*. 12.15 *Woman's Hour*. 12.30 *Woman's Hour*. 12.45 *Woman's Hour*. 12.55 *Woman's Hour*. 1.00 *Woman's Hour*. 1.15 *Woman's Hour*. 1.30 *Woman's Hour*. 1.45 *Woman's Hour*. 1.55 *Woman's Hour*. 2.00 *Woman's Hour*. 2.15 *Woman's Hour*. 2.30 *Woman's Hour*. 2.45 *Woman's Hour*. 2.55 *Woman's Hour*. 3.00 *Woman's Hour*. 3.15 *Woman's Hour*. 3.30 *Woman's Hour*. 3.45 *Woman's Hour*. 3.55 *Woman's Hour*. 4.00 *Woman's Hour*. 4.15 *Woman's Hour*. 4.30 *Woman's Hour*. 4.45 *Woman's Hour*. 4.55 *Woman's Hour*. 5.00 *Woman's Hour*. 5.15 *Woman's Hour*. 5.30 *Woman's Hour*. 5.45 *Woman's Hour*. 5.55 *Woman's Hour*. 6.00 *Woman's Hour*. 6.15 *Woman's Hour*. 6.30 *Woman's Hour*. 6.45 *Woman's Hour*. 6.55 *Woman's Hour*. 7.00 *Woman's Hour*. 7.15 *Woman's Hour*. 7.30 *Woman's Hour*. 7.45 *Woman's Hour*. 7.55 *Woman's Hour*. 8.00 *Woman's Hour*. 8.15 *Woman's Hour*. 8.30 *Woman's Hour*. 8.45 *Woman's Hour*. 8.55 *Woman's Hour*. 9.00 *Woman's Hour*. 9.15 *Woman's Hour*. 9.30 *Woman's Hour*. 9.45 *Woman's Hour*. 9.55 *Woman's Hour*. 10.00 *Woman's Hour*. 10.15 *Woman's Hour*. 10.30 *Woman's Hour*. 10.45 *Woman's Hour*. 10.55 *Woman's Hour*. 11.00 *Woman's Hour*. 11.15 *Woman's Hour*. 11.30 *Woman's Hour*. 11.45 *Woman's Hour*. 11.55 *Woman's Hour*. 12.00 *Woman's Hour*. 12.15 *Woman's Hour*. 12.30 *Woman's Hour*. 12.45 *Woman's Hour*. 12.55 *Woman's Hour*. 1.00 *Woman's Hour*. 1.15 *Woman's Hour*. 1.30 *Woman's Hour*. 1.45 *Woman's Hour*. 1.55 *Woman's Hour*. 2.00 *Woman's Hour*. 2.15 *Woman's Hour*. 2.30 *Woman's Hour*. 2.45 *Woman's Hour*. 2.55 *Woman's Hour*. 3.00 *Woman's Hour*. 3.15 *Woman's Hour*. 3.30 *Woman's Hour*. 3.45 *Woman's Hour*. 3.55 *Woman's Hour*. 4.00 *Woman's Hour*. 4.15 *Woman's Hour*. 4.30 *Woman's Hour*. 4.45 *Woman's Hour*. 4.55 *Woman's Hour*. 5.00 *Woman's Hour*. 5.15 *Woman's Hour*. 5.30 *Woman's Hour*. 5.45 *Woman's Hour*. 5.55 *Woman's Hour*. 6.00 *Woman's Hour*. 6.15 *Woman's Hour*. 6.30 *Woman's Hour*. 6.45 *Woman's Hour*. 6.55 *Woman's Hour*. 7.00 *Woman's Hour*. 7.15 *Woman's Hour*. 7.30 *Woman's Hour*. 7.45 *Woman's Hour*. 7.55 *Woman's Hour*. 8.00 *Woman's Hour*. 8.15 *Woman's Hour*. 8.30 *Woman's Hour*. 8.45 *Woman's Hour*. 8.55 *Woman's Hour*. 9.00 *Woman's Hour*. 9.15 *Woman's Hour*. 9.30 *Woman's Hour*. 9.45 *Woman's Hour*. 9.55 *Woman's Hour*. 10.00 *Woman's Hour*. 10.15 *Woman's Hour*. 10.30 *Woman's Hour*. 10.45 *Woman's Hour*. 10.55 *Woman's Hour*. 11.00 *Woman's Hour*. 11.15 *Woman's Hour*. 11.30 *Woman's Hour*. 11.45 *Woman's Hour*. 11.55 *Woman's Hour*. 12.00 *Woman's Hour*. 12.15 *Woman's Hour*. 12.30 *Woman's Hour*. 12.45 *Woman's Hour*. 12.55 *Woman's Hour*. 1.00 *Woman's Hour*. 1.15 *Woman's Hour*. 1.30 *Woman's Hour*. 1.45 *Woman's Hour*. 1.55 *Woman's Hour*. 2.00 *Woman's Hour*. 2.15 *Woman's Hour*. 2.30 *Woman's Hour*. 2.45 *Woman's Hour*. 2.55 *Woman's Hour*. 3.00 *Woman's Hour*. 3.15 *Woman's Hour*. 3.30 *Woman's Hour*. 3.45 *Woman's Hour*. 3.55 *Woman's Hour*. 4.00 *Woman's Hour*. 4.15 *Woman's Hour*. 4.30 *Woman's Hour*. 4.45 *Woman's Hour*. 4.55 *Woman's Hour*. 5.00 *Woman's Hour*. 5.15 *Woman's Hour*. 5.30 *Woman's Hour*. 5.45 *Woman's Hour*. 5.55 *Woman's Hour*. 6.00 *Woman's Hour*. 6.15 *Woman's Hour*. 6.30 *Woman's Hour*. 6.45 *Woman's Hour*. 6.55 *Woman's Hour*. 7.00 *Woman's Hour*. 7.15 *Woman's Hour*. 7.30 *Woman's Hour*. 7.45 *Woman's Hour*. 7.55 *Woman's Hour*. 8.00 *Woman's Hour*. 8.15 *Woman's Hour*. 8.30 *Woman's Hour*. 8.45 *Woman's Hour*. 8.55 *Woman's Hour*. 9.00 *Woman's Hour*. 9.15 *Woman's Hour*. 9.30 *Woman's Hour*. 9.45 *Woman's Hour*. 9.55 *Woman's Hour*. 10.00 *Woman's Hour*. 10.15 *Woman's Hour*. 10.30 *Woman's Hour*. 10.45 *Woman's Hour*. 10.55 *Woman's Hour*. 11.00 *Woman's Hour*. 11.15 *Woman's Hour*. 11.30 *Woman's Hour*. 11.45 *Woman's Hour*. 11.55 *Woman's Hour*. 12.00 *Woman's Hour*. 12.15 *Woman's Hour*. 12.30 *Woman's Hour*. 12.45 *Woman's Hour*. 12.55 *Woman's Hour*. 1.00 *Woman's Hour*. 1.15 *Woman's Hour*. 1.30 *Woman's Hour*. 1.45 *Woman's Hour*. 1.55 *Woman's Hour*. 2.00 *Woman's Hour*. 2.15 *Woman's Hour*. 2.30 *Woman's Hour*. 2.45 *Woman's Hour*. 2.55 *Woman's Hour*. 3.00 *Woman's Hour*. 3.15 *Woman's Hour*. 3.30 *Woman's Hour*. 3.45 *Woman's Hour*. 3.55 *Woman's Hour*. 4.00 *Woman's Hour*. 4.15 *Woman's Hour*. 4.30 *Woman's Hour*. 4.45 *Woman's Hour*. 4.55 *Woman's Hour*. 5.00 *Woman's Hour*. 5.15 *Woman's Hour*. 5.30 *Woman's Hour*. 5.45 *Woman's Hour*. 5.55 *Woman's Hour*. 6.00 *Woman's Hour*. 6.15 *Woman's Hour*. 6



